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YEAR XXXV

Telegrams.

(Per Havas Agency.)

United Kingdom

London, 5th.—This evening's dispatches received from the Cape Colony fully confirm the defeat of the forces that invaded the Transvaal in the vicinity of Johannesburg. The defeat of the men under Dr. Jameson is ascribed to a want of provisions and running short of ammunition. Some British residents of Johannesburg who sallied forth to support the Jameson column were captured by the troops of General Joubert.

On the heels of the news from the Transvaal, advices have arrived of disturbances in the Portuguese possessions. Latest telegrams, however, announce that the disturbances in Lourenço Marques have been quelled. The Portuguese Captain Mousinho fought a pitched battle, capturing the Kafir Chief, who headed the insurrection of Gungunhana, and his principal lieutenants. This has put an end to the rebellion.

Orders have been given to send the Gungunhans Chief to Lisbon with all his family by the first packet leaving Delagoa Bay. In the Portuguese capital the news has caused great popular enthusiasm.

To-night's telegrams from Pretoria state that President Krueger cabled to the Emperor of Germany thanks for his warm congratulations.

Telegrams have been exchanged between President Krueger and Mr. Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary. The latter begged that Dr. Jameson and his followers be liberated and promised to impede any fresh incursions into Transvaal territory.

Cuba

Havannah, 5th.—The patriots defeated the Spanish troops at Colon to-day. The latter were driven back with loss of their artillery.

All the shops have their shutters up in the city; all the private houses are closed. The attack of the patriots on the city is expected every moment and a revolutionary movement is feared in the city.

Spain

Madrid, 5th.—The whole Spanish Press is interested in a brown study over the Cuban question. The majority view the policy of the Government with favour. The leading papers advise the people to keep calm and be patient under the circumstances, as they expect that the loyal troops will soon strike a decisive blow and annihilate the patriot forces.

Telegrams received via the United States announce that the Cuban patriots continue devastating the sugar and tobacco plantations and cutting rails, in spite of the resistance offered by the Spanish troops. Furthermore, the forces of the patriots are concentrating and surrounding the city of Havannah. In the very capital the cause of the patriots is daily gaining ground. Latest despatches leave no room for doubt that the rebel generals Maximiliano Gomez and Antonio Maceo are preparing in earnest to attack the positions of the Spanish troops around Havannah, and a pitched battle is imminent.

Madrid, 6th.—A large factory in Buja, province of Cordoba, crumbled to-day, causing six deaths and injuring several people. The material losses are also of some importance.

Italy

Rome, 5th.—The news from Massowah this evening is that the famous chief Ras Makonnen has sent to General Baratieri several influential parties from Tigre to sue for peace. The answer of Baratieri is not yet known, but it is stated that the emissaries of Ras Makonnen are on their road back to Dolo, the encampment of the Shoa army.

China

Shanghai, 5th.—Telegrams from Formosa announce that the South-eastern region of that island is in open revolt against the Japanese authorities. Large bodies of men have appeared in the vicinity of the capital Tamsui; they are well armed and resolved to fight to the last. The local Government is organizing forces to repel the attack.

Germany

Cologne, 5th.—Telegrams from Bonn announce the death of Bishop Reinke at the age of 75. He was born in Aachen and was known for several literary works. Berlin, 5th.—Prince Alexander Frederick of Prussia died to-day. He was born in 1820 and was recognized as a great military authority. A solemn funeral is being prepared.

Canada

Montreal, 5th.—A serious Cabinet crisis is announced and Premier Thompson cannot settle it. Nearly all the Ministers have sent in their resignations.

Review of the Week.

The week that has passed has been prolific in startling issues that are not only important from a newsy point of view but are transcendental as shadows of coming events. First and foremost, we see the British Government assailed on all sides as if there were a consensus of the Powers to put obstacles in the way of England. Only the other day the world was startled by the unexpected invasion of the United States upon the relations between Great Britain and Venezuela. On the heels of that difficulty came the decision of Brazil not to submit the Trinidad Question to arbitration. Last, not least, the Transvaal difficulty has alighted on the British Foreign Office like a bolt from the blue, and to increase the gravity of this chain of difficulties, we see all Europe arrayed against the United Kingdom, and, "prophud", first

and foremost among the assailants the German Emperor, a grand-son of the Queen of England. It strikes one very forcibly that the foreign policy of Lord Salisbury is sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind. When we see the aggressive attitude of the States of France, of Germany, and of Russia we may well pause and wonder if the Tory foreign policy is not at fault. In a former issue we already had occasion to point out certain indiscretions in post-prandial speeches on the part of the noble Cecil, who seems to lack the common sense that Gladstone said was necessary in those foreign questions. Amidst all the blundering and blustering, the shrillest note in the chaotic orchestra is given by the German Emperor, who has gone so far as to congratulate the President of the Transvaal on the victory over Major Wouloughby and Dr. Jameson.

Great Britain has now to deal directly with two difficulties—with Brazil and Venezuela—and indirectly with two others—the extraordinary attitude of the United States and the Transvaal row created by the Chartered Company. The British Foreign Secretary must have his hands full with these outside questions, not to mention the Armenian imbroglio with which the world are centred on the old country, and we regret to say that the majority rejoice to see this combination of difficulties that may entail hostilities in several quarters at the same time. The German and French papers gloat over the maze of British difficulties and would like to see a "finis Britanniae"—sour grapes!

The next important feature of the week has been the general advance of the Cuban patriots on Matanzas and Havannah. Spain, we know, has thrown into Cuba in the last eight months over 120,000 troops, at their head the well-known General Martinez Campos. All along the cable has announced a weary, uninterrupted succession of Spanish victories, yet, last week, we hear that the patriots have advanced all along the line from the east to the west, and are now threatening the very head-quarters of the Spanish Generalissimo. That matters must be very critical is eloquently proved by the fact that Havannah is to-day under martial law, which is a danger signal, an omen to Spanish power on the island. It is argued that, owing to the topographical nature of the island, "Guerrilla" warfare can be carried on by the patriots with certain advantage. It is stated that Martinez Campos, unwilling to spread out his troops, has allowed the Cubans to advance and concentrate near the capital.

We may, therefore, assume that the spasmodic General has now his wish, and we all anxiously await the tidings of a great engagement at the very gates of Havannah or Matanzas; but it strikes us forcibly that if Spanish jurisdiction is now limited to those two districts, the independence of Cuba may be considered a foregone conclusion; and if Cuba goes, then Puerto Rico must follow. The strange fact about this Cuban struggle is the apathy of the world: one hundred years ago, thousands of men would have flocked from all parts to support the patriots, and the sympathy of friends of liberty would have filled the world and be sounded in clarion blasts from every quarter. To-day the world is passive: has it advanced or has it degenerated?

Passing from foreign politics to our own little world in the Plate, we also see signs of ferment and of strife. The President of the Republic reviewed the fleet on Saturday and in a post-prandial speech stated that it was a primordial duty of the nation and of the Government to increase the number of battle-ships. This is very significant, more especially when we consider that we are on the eve of a large mobilization of National Guards which this year will probably reach two hundred thousand men. Steamer after steamer arrives from Europe with cargoes of war material: the cruiser Buenos Aires will be here in January, the ironclad Garibaldi will arrive in April; the Krupp batteries are expected in June. Military preparations are feverishly pursued all over the country. The Laids, the Arnstrongs, Krupps, and Yarrows wonder whence all the money comes to meet the enormous expenditure. Chile follows in the wake. We believe that we shall hear another "clayor tubarum" next May, far more thundering than that of last year. One thing is certain—the Argentine Government is firmly resolved not to be beaten in the race of armed peace, and Argentina has some good backers in the Old World willing to lay heavy odds on her. This "fin de siecle" all over the world is concentrating into the ugly mouths of heavy Krupp guns. No matter where we look we see the same fever to enforce peace by ruining nations with enormous armaments.

Now that the Monroe doctrine has been trumped up to act as a brake on the progress of England, the very United States will launch forth into the same mad career. All's well that ends well—the finale should be an alliance between the States and Great Britain, and then we may exclaim *vogue la galere*—the Monroe flag aft, and all the little craft tacking right and left, in front and behind.

The New Year dawns on the Plate with a splendid season, full of promise. In spite of locusts, of hail, rain and storm, the production of Argentina is unparalleled in wool, wheat, maize, linseed, livestock, saladero produce, etc., etc. We may put it down as an axiom that all producers are making money, and their production is swelling the returns of our railways and the numbers of ships in our ports. The crisis has acted as a powerful stimulant to exert all the energies of the Republic—the people all working hard—vide exports—and retrenching—vide imports. True 'tis that we cannot say as much of the National and Provincial Governments, which are spending more than ever. There is some excuse for the National Government, but there is none for the provinces. But for this confounded innovation of armed peace in these latitudes Argentina would be a wonderful picture of

prosperity to-day, with hundreds of thousands of immigrants flocking to her shores and opening up her distant territories. President Roca said very truly at the banquet to the Chilean Delegates last month, that Argentina cared not to say her energy and vitality by spending her resources in armament. An end must be put to this competition for war material.

The strike of the stevedores is paralyzing shipping business, and we think that the masters in busy months like at present should make some concession and pay the men what they demand. Had the masters kept to their previous agreement and not reduced the wages stipulated a year ago, the stevedores might not avail of a plausible pretext for striking and delaying all business in the port. That the demands of the men are unreasonable—let us admit it, but part of their demands is reasonable, and a compromise should be made. We may add that at the present stage of the year the hardest workers in this capital are the stevedores and the fact alone commands some sympathy. The strike has extended to Montevideo, La Plata and Bahia Blanca, and may spread to other ports. Meantime, the delays in shipping are most prejudicial and threaten to increase.

The Nequen Railway Bill has been passed by both Houses of Congress, and the Great Southern Railway Company will now immediately begin the work. This is glorious news for the far South, and will open up an enormous territory. We still hope that the great Company will see fit to extend the line from Bahia Blanca to Patagonia, and thence along the left Rio Negro bank to the confluence of the Limay and Nequen rivers. This route would always give the railway a large amount of traffic, as the whole country is stocked and saved. The proposed route across desert, waterless Pampa may be shorter and cheaper, but it can never give traffic to feed such a railroad. Only the other day General Godoy telegraphed that along the Pampa from Hucal, near Bahia Blanca, to Choele-Choele—proposed route of the Southern Railway—there was neither grass nor water for his cavalry—a desert, in fact.

We cannot conclude this review of the week without calling the attention of our many wealthy estanciaero subscribers to the donation of 1000£ to the British Hospital by the late John Smith. Our charitable institutions need a little more tangible support. We in our sphere contributed last year in space and advertisement no less than 4,500£ m/y. to charitable institutions, and we invite our readers not to forget the British Hospital, the Irish Orphanage, etc., etc. in this year 1896.

SPORT.

RACES AT BELGRANO.

The racing season was brought to a close yesterday with a meeting at Belgrano for the benefit of the Damas de Caridad. There was no classic on the card, the meeting being an extraordinary one, yet the six events filled up fairly well. The attendance was rather under the mark and the fair sex did not muster as strongly as on former occasions. The weather besides was not very agreeable. After the first race was over rain commenced to fall, which was followed by a dust-storm, and everybody wished to see the meeting over as soon as possible. As to the racing itself it was very interesting. There were fair starts and good finishes, and though the fields were rather limited, backers had nothing to complain of. Lady Lena got home an easy winner in the Premio Caridad, while Alba made a dead-heat in the second event with Presidente. The mile gave us a good finish with Huri, who drew away in the straight, leaving Rosemary and Putu behind her for 2nd and 3rd place respectively. In the Asilo Santos Salteador made all the running and won in a canter, while the next event brought home Hipolito 1/2 head from Zorro, who lost the opening stakes, in which he got off badly. The last event was an easy win for Citron, who gave the most remunerative dividend of the day.

The details are as follows:—
Premio Caridad.
For three-year-old colts that have not won more than \$5000. Prize \$800 to the 1st. Distance 1450 metres.

	Yrs.	Ks.
Stud Paraná, Lady Lena, by Phoenix out of Alice Scott	3	55 1
Colonel Brandzen, Milico, by Neapolis out of Leatrice	3	55 2
Stud A. Lincoln, Driade, by Alba	3	58 3

Also ran—Hipolito, Scipion, Madagascar, Roj'd'Is.
When the flag fell, Milico jumped in front of his field closely attended by Lady Lena and Madagascar. Running into the straight, Lady Lena got ahead of the leader, who was beaten by a length.

Premio Beneficencia.
Handicap for all horses that have not won more than \$5000. Prize \$800 to the 1st. Distance 1450 metres.

	Yrs.	Ks.
Stud Buenos Aires, Alba, by Gloria out of Dena, by	3	49 *1
Ecurie Sans Peur, Presidente, by Neapolis out of Leatrice	3	46 *1
Stud Monf, Clandestino, by Alba	3	46 2

Also ran—Constitution, Soberana, May Blossom.
After innumerable attempts the flag dropped to a fair start from which Alba showed in front first, but was soon passed by Presidente, who led the field into the straight. At the paddock Alba came again and with Clandestino at her side, the three made such an exciting finish that the judges were unable to separate the two for first place.

Premio Hermanas de Dolores.
Handicap for all horses. Prize \$1,000. Distance 1600 metres.

Stud Buenos Aires, Alba, by Gloria out of Dena, by Ecurie Sans Peur, Presidente, by Neapolis out of Leatrice

	Yrs.	Ks.
Ecurie Argentino, Huri, by Gay Hermit out of Ban-lana	5	45 1
Ecurie Azur, Rosemary, by Stud General Paz, Putu	5	47 2

Also ran—Osmond, Monk, 11 de Setiembre, Primerose, Cabala.
At the second attempt the flag was lowered to a good start, with Primerose at the head of affairs and Putu and Once de Setiembre as nearest attendants. Rounding the lower bend Huri and Osmond closed up to the leader, who retired when entering the straight. Passing the paddock it seemed a difficult task to name the winner, as Huri, Putu and then Osmond were in front at times, but the former soon settled the question by stalling off every challenge from Putu, and won a good race by half a head. Rosemary came late again at the finish, and could only beat Putu for second place.

Premio Asilo.
Handicap for all 3-year-old colts that have not won more than \$8,000. Prize \$1,000. Distance 1,600 metres.

	Yrs.	Ks.
Stud Buenos Aires, Salteador, by Soukaras out of Espe-rance	3	50 1
Stud Jefferson, Jamsa, by Stud Paraná, Lady Lena	3	52 2

Also ran—Conquistadora, Richesse, Scipion, Dellane.
Salteador got away with a few lengths to the good, keeping up the lead all the way and winning a good race in a canter; Jamsa second.

Premio Esperanza.
Handicap for all horses. Distance 1000 metres. Prize \$700.

	Yrs.	Ks.
St. Puri, Hipolito, by Zamoni out of Hipolito	3	40 1
Stud Gral. Zapola, Zorro, by Ec. Montevideo, Constance	4	47 2

Also ran—Mila, Grillon, May Blossom and Estrella.
Mila took up the lead at the fall of the flag, with Grillon and Zorro as nearest attendants. Rounding into the straight Zorro drew out with Constance at his heels, and when passing the paddock Hipolito came up to Zorro's side, whom he beat by 1/4 length. Zorro 2nd and Constance 3rd.

Premio Huertafino.
Handicap for all horses. Distance 1,900 metres. Prize \$1,200.

	Yrs.	Ks.
St. A. Lincoln, Citron, by Jet-sam out of Cerise	3	46 1
Ec. Azur, Rosemary	5	60 2

Also ran—Parandol, Constitution, So-phist and Demos.
The flag fell to a good start, from which Demos was sent right in front. In the backstretch Citron got near the leader, while Parandol lay 3rd, Huri 4th and the rest behind. Thus they ran till rounding the lower bend, where Rosemary came up in her usual strides and put herself at the head of affairs. In the straight, however, Citron got through his horses, and stalling off a challenge from Rosemary won by 1/4 length. Huri a good third.

Premio Citron. 233.46; Placé 8.16. Rosemary 3.63.

CRICKET.

LOMAS C. ROSARIO.

This two-day fixture was started yesterday at Palermo in very pleasant weather—ideal weather it was in fact till after lunch, when the rain began to patter and was followed by a cold blasting wind that made matters very nasty and unpleasant, but of course cricketers are superior to such trivial items as weather of comfort and things moved along quite cheerfully, the winners winning the toss went to the wickets. Arthur Anderson and his Captain being the first to face the attack. They made such a promising beginning that when Arthur retired for a splendid hard-hit innings of 40, in which there was only one very difficult chance to point low down, to find fault with, the total was already 72. This took all the sting out of the bowling so that when J. O. Anderson joined Bridger, the score went on very briskly, although both men had fresh leases extended to them until Dornier returning to the attack after a rest, got rid of both Bridger and Halstead in quick succession. Bridger played extremely well for his 39, but the innings was marred by a couple of easy chances which the Rosario men did not accept. Dornier was treated afterwards with scant ceremony; as soon as J. O. Anderson and Gonzales had regularly settled down to work the field had a busy time of it, as the ball was continually visiting the pavilion and frontiers, and we saw Anderson export his score by 14 in one over from Dornier three fine drives for 4 and a 2. His cutting was particularly well timed, neat and crisp always well over the ball, and it was a pity to see him get so reckless with his score at 70 that he had to get three lives in five minutes to continue his stay, whilst shortly afterwards he was brilliantly caught off a no-ball: his departure was ultimately effected by a magnificent catch of H. Dornier fielding to leg in front of the Pavilion, to which the ball had been despatched direct, and would have reached but for timely intervention. He was loudly cheered on his return, and though he might have been dismissed without damaging the Rosario analysis, he afterwards made his 70 in masterly style, shewing himself equally good at all points, and to the thinking of many the most taking and effective bat in Buenos Aires to-day. Gonzales was very keen on the one side, his driving and leg-hitting being very severe. Jacobs began well and looked like making himself at home, but had only made 8 when he put

one up to Dornier on the off that the latter could not get away from. H. Anderson, as usual, battled up 21 in less than no time before he paid Bury for taking undue liberties. G. S. Anderson collapsed to a trimming ball, a bailer from same bowler, and to close the innings the last four men only got four runs between them, the total, which looked at one time safe for well over the third century, being 285, of which 80 were extras.

The Rosario team, therefore, when they turned out had anything but a pleasant outlook, as a stern chase at cricket, like at almost everything else, is a disheartening one. But they fought out an up-hill game very gallantly, and considering the deadly accuracy of the Lomas bowling and wonderful keenness in the field, their score of 103 for six wickets is very creditable, especially as Bury was unfortunately run out when hard set. The Rosario men found it a very difficult task getting runs; they had to watch the ball so carefully that they could do nothing either with Tupholme or G. S. Anderson at the start, nor even until the Lomas captain made the great mistake of taking off the Lomas captain (with only 12 runs hit off him) for J. O. Anderson, who was treated with very scant ceremony, continually visiting the outposts, and never a chance of a wicket. In justice to the Rosario bats it must be confessed that they took no liberties, watching the ball all through with exemplary patience. Dornier played very gallantly, and considering the defence, whilst both Bury and Knight hit hard, the latter rattling up 42 in brilliant style without a chance, he put up an easy one to mid-off, he was taken next ball in the slips. Beaumont also looked like improving his average considerably, but unfortunately was stopped by Tupholme, who, going on again, summarily discounted the run-getting, and put paid to both Beaumont and Hay's accounts with crumpling balls.

The game will be continued to-day, if the weather permits, the finish promising to be very interesting, though of course, as matters stand, Lomas have a very decisive advantage, Rosario being still 152 runs behind with six wickets down. The following are the scores:—
Lomas.

	1st Inn.
A. Anderson c Hay, b Bury	40
P. L. G. Bridger b Dornier	39
J. O. Anderson c H. Dornier, b Bartlett	106
R. L. Halstead b Dornier	0
G. Gonzales run out	37
F. H. Jacobs c R. Dornier, b Bury	8
H. B. Anderson b Bury	21
G. S. Anderson b Bury	0
B. W. Gardon not out	2
D. Gibson c H. Colson, b Bury	0
C. R. Tupholme, c Beaumont, b Bury	2
Extras	80
Total	285

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Lomas—1st Innings.

	b.	r.	m.	ec.
P. O. Bury	108	67	4	6
H. Dornier	132	68	4	2
W. Penman	65	37	1	0
A. M. Lamb	55	28	1	0
C. Hay	75	46	4	0
Bartlett	20	8	0	1

Rosario Club

	1st Inn.
R. Dornier ct and b H. Anderson	20
H. Bartlett ct Gonzales, b Tupholme	2
P. Bury run out	20
A. H. Knight ct J. O. Anderson, b H. Anderson	42
J. Beaumont b Tupholme	12
W. Penman not out	0
C. Hay b Tupholme	0
H. Dornier not out	1
A. M. Lamb to bat	
H. Colson do	
R. Colson do	
Extras	6
Total	103

HURLINGHAM C. BUENOS AIRES C.C.

This two-days' match was commenced at Hurlingham yesterday, in weather, that during the afternoon was more suitable for overcoats than cricket.

The home team went to the wicket first and made an excellent start, Lacey, the first man out, leaving at 23. Lightbody then joined Dillon and the two raised the score to 75, before the latter was out. Forde and Thompson also rendered excellent assistance, but the score at 145 for nine wickets did not look promising, but on Stuart joining, Mills, a most unexpected stand was made, the last wicket not falling until the total was 175. Mills played an excellent innings.

Buenos Aires made a disastrous start, Garrod leaving with the score at 8, but a very different complexion was put on the game when Syer joined E. R. Gifford. Both played capital cricket and defied all changes of bowling until Syer was caught from a very tame stroke, the score having been raised to 81. Rudd was soon run out, but R. E. H. Anderson and Gifford played out time, the score then standing at 145 for 6 wickets. Gifford played a splendid game and was congratulated on his excellent score, after a long spell of ill luck.

The game will be continued to-day.

Hurlingham Club

	1st Inn.
B. J. Dillon ct R. E. H. Anderson, b R. W. Rudd	22
Lacey l w E. R. Gifford	14
A. E. Lightbody ct Rudd, b J. R. Garrod	22
T. A. H. Forde, b do	24
C. W. Thompson b do	15
V. Ker Seymour b do	0
F. Bennett, ct E. R. Gifford, b J. R. Gifford	6
E. L. Wilson b Lord	5
K. Moscrop ct Barton, b Garrod	5

H. M. Mills not out	82
J. Stuart l w E. R. Gifford	7
Extras	6
Total	175

B. A. C. C.

1st Inn.

J. R. Garrod b K. Moscrop	2
E. R. Gifford not out	47
B. B. Syer c and b Lacey	52
R. W. Rudd run out	5
R. E. H. Anderson not out	28
J. Gifford, to bat	
A. Lacey, to bat	
A. Williamson, to bat	
J. Francis, to bat	
A. M. Barton, to bat	
Lord, to bat	
Extras	
Total	145

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Town was deserted yesterday. Half the Upper Four Hundred have gone to their summer quarters, and meager citizens in thousands made a dash on Saturday night and yesterday morning for camp or seaside, just to have a dozen hours' look at either, and be back in town for business to-morrow morning. It may be doubted if this rushing out and rushing back within 48 hours does anyone any good, except the railway companies and hotel keepers, but most people evidently think it serves them or they wouldn't do it.

Poor Spain! Last night's news from Havannah shows that the end is close, the patriots defeating the Spanish troops, seizing their artillery, and marching on Havannah, where a revolution within the gates of the capital is ready to help the patriotic cause. We can imagine the consternation this news will cause in Madrid and all over Spain. It may lead to serious political changes in the Spanish peninsula.

The telegrams yesterday about the two B's—the British and the Boers—were pretty lively. The English papers are furious with William the Second to none for his interference in the Transvaal, and Lord Salisbury's organ, our London "today," tells His Imperial Majesty that he must cry halt! As regards the Venezuelan Question, His Holiness the Pope has offered to mediate, but Great Britain's portly Premier again says No! The whole world (except Italy) seems in league against John Bull, but history proves that, both in diplomacy and war, the old gentleman is accustomed to win with heavy odds against him.

Leprosy, unfortunately, is gaining a footing in this country, though pains are taken to conceal the hideous fact, which was first disclosed by the *Diario* not long ago. The doctors and scientists of the world have long racked their brains to discover a cure for this most horrible and fatal of human ills, and it would appear from an exchange by the R.M.S. Danube that they have at last succeeded.

—It is now announced that an absolute cure for leprosy has been discovered. Whenever a leprosy patient has been attacked with any inflammatory skin disease, such as measles, erysipelas, or small-pox, the afflicted part has been invariably cured of leprosy. Should this after a thorough investigation be found to be true, there should be little hesitancy as to the desirability of inducing erysipelas in the leprosy patient. The discoverer of this is Dr. Impey, Medical Superintendent of the Leper Settlement at Robben Island, Table Bay.

The amount of money thrown away in the Lottery every year is something astounding. But it must be remembered that a large proportion of it goes to support the city hospitals, and charity covers a multitude of sins. The Report of the Lottery Commissioners for 1895 shows that they received for tickets the truly prodigious sum of \$32,600,000. The profits were \$3,325,000. It is most curious to note that no less than \$188,000 fell to the Commissioners from unclaimed prizes lapsing, and they have at present on hands \$688,000 of prizes unclaimed. What a lot of shipshatters the Lottery sends humming round through all classes of society every week in the year.

Mr. W. E. Egerton, editor of our Valparaiso colleague *The Western Courier*, arrived yesterday from Chile overland. We welcome him to the Plate, and wish him a pleasant stay in our midst. As this is his first visit to Buenos Aires he will no doubt find much to interest him, and we have no doubt that his impressions of Argentina with interest.

The International at Montevideo yesterday was naturally the event of the year in racing circles, and we are glad to say that the B. Ayres horses took 1st and 3rd honors. Sebastopol, the winner, has run very well here all the year round, and won some races, where he proved his qualities. The second, Imperio, a Montevidean horse, (and hot favorite) strange to say, ran so second here in the International. Landseer, a good sound, and useful horse, ran third. We guess and calculate that the B. Ayres sportsman who crossed the water came back with more money than they took with them. Sebastopol was second favorite in the Turf Club.

Here's a story for our cricket friends:—Lord March, who became fourth Duke of Queensberry, once made a bet that he would cause a letter to be conveyed 50 miles within the hour. The feat seemed an impossibility; indeed, was an impossibility by any of the accepted means of conveyance, but the noble sportsman had worked out the problem beforehand, and a very ingenious fashion. He had calculated how fast and far an expert cricketer could throw a cricket ball, and made his arrangements accordingly. He engaged 20 men, experts in throwing and catching, and arranged them in a circle, the distance of a throw apart. The letter was enclosed in a cricket ball, and thus it passed from hand to hand, the wager being won with some miles to spare.

The races of the Velocipede Club at Montevideo took place in the Velodrome on Wednesday last, before a considerable gathering of spectators. Four out of the seven events were won by G. Saunders, son of the English resident Mr. James Saunders. The other winners were J. A. Aguerre, Pitzer and L. D. Paravis.

Doleful news from the Santa Fé colonies. They had another tearing cyclone on Saturday morning that played off Harry with the crops and "casas." The farmers also complain that the banks won't lend them a cent, and they cannot gather in what the hail, rain and wind have spared, as they have no money to pay for the work. Bad state of things. What is to become of the balance of trade?

From an Immigration point of view, the year has begun beautifully, too beautifully to last. In the first four days of the month, 3,100 souls and bodies have arrived.

The yellow fever case on board the R. M. S. Janette proved fatal. There is another in board the Mexican Prince, which has just arrived from Santos.

An extraordinary affair occurred in La Plata Dock on the arrival of the Italian steamer Sirio. A married Italian immigrant, whose wife was on board with the month, 3,100 souls and bodies have arrived, lowered in a jiffy from several vessels near, and one from the Spanish steamer Temerario got to the drowning man so quickly that a life-buoy thrown out it went as clean on his body as if put on, but, so determined was the fool to commit suicide, that he deliberately took it off and sank to rise no more.

Crystal-gazing is the latest fad, and there is a crystal club composed of six choice spirits, who have been sitting around all summer gazing in glass balls. They see all sorts of wonderful things if these stories are true, and are going to continue their club in town this winter. One of their experiences runs as follows: a member—a female member of course, saw repeatedly in the crystal a man's face floating over a pile of jewels. She was so impressed with the repetition of the portrait and the expression of the features that she made a visit to the "Rogues' Gallery and sure enough detected the face among the photographs there.

Inquiring she found that the man is coming sentence now at Sing-Sing for a menacing burglary. Query! Was the crime she saw in his past or in his future? Or might it have been a memory of a face she had seen and unconsciously noted years ago? Crystals may be bought through the Society for Psychical Research, if one goes in for the crystal-gazing in good faith. The old Egyptians used ink, however, and even blood, so while you are waiting for your crystal ball, prick your finger, brave girl, and in the pretty little red globe that drops, read your fate.

We find in the *European Mail* the following glad tidings. The poor Patagonian Indians do not make life easy for missionaries as John Chishman or the unspeakable Turk. I hear that Mr. A. Roberts has conditionally given £1,000 to the South American Missionary Society. Mr. W. Hughes-Hughes has promised £100 per annum to the Araucanian Mission just entered upon, and a lady in Chester has undertaken to support one of the missionaries. Messrs. Waldron and Wood have promised £50 per annum towards the proposed Straits of Magellan chaplaincy for the numerous settlers in Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego.

There is no danger of the supply of doctors of law and medicine running short in this benighted land. Last year 81 young gentlemen were turned out fully licensed to pass their lives in "making the worse appear the better cause," while 41 were pronounced qualified to kill or cure humanity at their good will and pleasure.

Our unmatchable London contemporary *Punch* suggests the following motto for Republican America: "Mon Roi est Mon Roi."

"THE CRITERION"

552—Piedad—562
BREAKFAST TO-DAY

Onion soup.
Vegetable.
Boiled corbina, sauce ravigote.
State and black butter.
Fried pejerrey.
Macaroni Napolitaine.
Cold veal, omelette maitre d'hotel, salad russe.
Lamb's head, parsley sauce.
Minced beef, poached eggs.
Tripe and onions.
Steak and kidney pie.
Curried mutton and rice.
Scrambled eggs and cheese.
Porridge and cream.

Burn.
At Guaimalen, Mendoza, on 1st January, 1896, the wife of H. Tighe Rea, of a daughter.

AQUILANSE 3 salones y 3 izas mas con balcones, todo elegantemente amueblado. Florida 377 escalera principal, 2do piso izquierda.

187 6 S

Letters lying at this Office.

A B
G. Alter, Burrows, Baylis, Brooks, Brown, J. Brown, R. Brooks, Morgan, Bowen, Basile, Begg, Thomas Ball, C. E. Burrow, J. Brightmore, Miss M. Barrow, Emilio Bazan, Anderson, Burke, C. Burist, Alcock, Barry, G. B. Anderson, J. Brown, M. Barker, Maggie Barrett, Brabo, C. Barker, Sam. Birch, Juan Balchelo, Bickel, A. Bailes, Louisa Allen, Barges, C. Bruel, W. Browne, Blanco, Miss R. Byren, Burney M. Bowen.
C D
Julia Daly, Julia Duffy, Mary Devereux, Palmer, Duggan, Dolich, Davis, Dawson, L. Deyour, Dalton, Dicoit, Dowdale, Mary Duffy, M. Dillon, Celestino Cesar, Ellen Conery, Jessie Clark, Corballe, W. H. Carter, S. Capsey, Callaghan, Dr. Corbin, Ellen Coghlan, Cleghorn, W. H. Coleman, Mary Carmody, Candy, Compton, Castale, Casey, Ana Collins, Chancey Canella, Connington, Thomas Cassidy, W. H. Carter, Mrs. Talbot Chessman.
E F
Della Elliot, Farrell, Finsland, Faulkes, Ford, E. Hoyd, Friderichsen, P. Ford, E. Ford, W. Ford, Mrs. Fildner, Charles Falck, J. Fasseck, Furness, Fussell, Furesan.
G H
Gibbin, Hagin, Harris, Hotchkiss, S. Hamilton, Hulingham, Golding, Lizzie von Hay, F. Gerard, Hahen, Mrs. Green, F.

Gahan, Holmes, Gilbert G. Gibbs, Hill, Mackay, Harkney, Hawkins, Hatton, Glaston, Ellen Harvey, Miss Annie Hayes, Miss Marianne Hayden, Stuart Gresson.

I J
Jens Jorgensen, Jerit, Jaspar Jeffers, Imperiali, C. Johnston.

K L
John Lean, Keogh, Lobley, Kelly, Keen, Kilrigh, Keneady, Lausson, Kernor, D. Lewis, Mine Knox, Hanna Keena, Kilmartin, Klein, Luidrest, Lery Labor, Keating, Kenley, Mary Keena, H. Legg Littlechild F. E. Less.

M N O
McGay, Macnara, McAleer, Nongle, McDonald, Moliroux, Maddison, Mott, Mackinesley, Muller, Murphy, Morton, Mack, O'Brien, O'Neill, Maxwell, Maidenmont, Maclay, Matthews, McAdden, Macbeth, Obendorfer, Milner, Maillen, McCarthy, Molina, Nielson, McLean, Mary Maclon, Moffat, Mulleady, McKoon, Ray, E. O'Reilly, Mackin, Nally, Miss B. O'Shea, Miss Julia McCormack, Bridger, McDonagh.

P Q R
Paltoughi, Rhoades, R. Parlad, Powell, F. Robb, Pennington, Quinlan, Rogers, Peckitt Reynolds, Ponsonby, Rosbery, James Rafferty, Ravisbrook, Luisa Rock, Pringle, Quini, Patterson, Pearce, Quingley, Richards, P. Day, Pocock, Paul, Rileigh, Palmer, Passaggi, Rott, Preston, Pattinson, Thomas Quinlan.

S T U
Elice Scallan, Stephenson, Sweetman, Mrs. Steel, Taylor, Sutherland, Shaw, Shertzer, Thomas Schmidgall, W. Smith, Stephens, S. Smiler, Stapleton, L. Thomson, Sectors, E. Smith, Tallow, E. Schwartz, Sayres, Skotte, Samboghiah, Sagger, Jose Tarkin, Arthur Schmidt.

V W X Y
Mr. William C. Wallace, C. E. Williams, G. Winter, Helen White, Miss Warwick, F. Woolmer, Mrs. Young, Watts.

Week's Telegrams.

United Kingdom.

London, 30th—Telegrams from Capetown report the political situation in the Transvaal Republic as getting worse daily. The two parties are preparing and an armed struggle between them appears to be at hand.

The latest news from the Transvaal is that the foreign residents are arming to enforce their demands for civil and political rights. It is feared that blood will be shed.

The new Custom-House tariff in New South Wales with come into force on the 1st January. The new rates on imported articles are considerably lower than those now imposed.

Telegrams from Constantinople say that the revolutionary agitation in Crete is increasing daily. Another attempt on the Governor's life was made yesterday, but it failed, and the criminal was arrested.

Discontent is said to reign amongst the troops in Constantinople occasioned by their pay being in arrears. Desertions are numerous from the army in Armenia, the deserters joining the bandits who are committing every species of excess.

London, 31st—There are fresh rumours of gold shipments to the River Plate.

A private firm is sending £50,000 by the next Royal Mail steamer sailing. This sum is part of the product of a fresh issue of Sugar Bonds.

A large supply of arms and ammunition have been despatched from Birmingham to the Cape of Good Hope.

News has arrived from Cape Town to the effect that 800 men armed by the Chartered Company and accompanied by field-artillery had entered Transvaal territory. President Kruger is said to be preparing to meet them in the field.

London, 2nd—President Kruger of Transvaal has called the Boers to arms. It is expected that fully 30,000 men will be immediately called out. The English residents make no secret of favouring Great Britain's cause and declare that the forces of the British Chartered Company will take possession of the country before April. The Chartered Company has mobilized 1,500 men to invade Transvaal. The invaders count on great resources from foreign residents.

Dr. Jameson, who distinguished himself in the campaign against Lobengula, has invaded Transvaal with 700 men and three Maxim guns.

Telegrams from Johannesburg confirm the invasion of Transvaal.

Mr. Bayard, the American Minister, has resumed his visits to the Foreign Office. This is considered to be a proof of the Anglo-American Question being peacefully settled.

The general feeling throughout these islands is distinctly averse to the idea of exercising armed pressure on President Kruger and his countrymen.

The leading London papers condemn in strong terms the action of the Chartered Company in invading with an armed force the Boer Republic, and urge the Government to adopt strictest precautions to prevent the despatch to the Cape of arms and ammunition.

The *Times* asserts that it knows from trustworthy sources that both the French and German Governments are resolved to prevent by every means in their power any alteration in the "Status quo" of the Transvaal Republic.

LATER.

A telegram from Cape Town received to-night reports the rout by the Boers of the native troops, armed by the Chartered Company and led by Dr. Jameson. The battle was fought near Johannesburg. The invaders lost a large number of men, and the remainder threw down their arms and fled.

Mr. Chamberlain has confirmed the news of the crushing defeat inflicted by the Boers on the troops of the Chartered Company, and has stated that Dr. Jameson is a prisoner in the hands of the Transvaal Republic.

Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary for the Colonies has ordered the leaders of the columns which have invaded Transvaal territory to at once return across the frontier.

The latest news from the Cape is that great excitement is prevalent in the town of Johannesburg due to the appearance in the vicinity of large bodies of mounted Boers. It is believed that an engagement is imminent.

London, 3rd—Dr. Jameson began the fight near Johannesburg with barely one thousand men, the English in the Transvaal having failed to support him, as they promised. The Boers were prepared for

him with three thousand men, who easily surrounded his whole force. A bloody fight ensued in which Jameson and his men displayed great valour, but they had to succumb to the numbers and accurate aim of the Boers, having lost many men. General Joubert, at the head of the Boers, stormed Jameson's camp and forced him and the rest of his men to surrender. The invaders lost 50 men in the fight and the Boers half that number. The moment President Kruger heard of Jameson's raid he telegraphed to the German Emperor for support, which was promised him.

This morning's papers insist on the Government demanding from President Kruger the rights of citizenship for British residents in Transvaal, which they have so long been asking for.

The German Emperor has sent President Kruger a telegram congratulating him on his victory over the Chartered Company's forces.

A telegram from Capetown says that in the first fight between the Chartered and the Boers the former had eleven killed and twenty three wounded, the latter being all taken prisoners. Amongst them were three British officers.

Sir J. Robinson arrived at Pretoria today to open negotiations for arranging quietly all pending questions.

The Turkish Government affirms that the recent massacres in Orfah were perpetrated by deserters from the Turkish army. It is calculated that several hundreds of thousands of Armenians have been driven out of Asia Minor since the commencement of the massacres.

President Kruger is reported to have dispatched Herr von Zwieter to Europe to purchase arms and ammunition. The Transvaal commissioner is also entrusted with the task of engaging German officers to instruct the troops of the Boer Republic.

France.

Paris, 30th—The steamer *America* has arrived at Marseilles from Madagascar with 250 invalided soldiers who have been landed and sent to the military hospital. There is a rumour here that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Blanc, has decided to resign.

France will abstain from disembarking more troops in Orfah in order to avoid all semblance of hostilities. Several articles of the probable outbreak of a revolution have been finished the investigation of Tremblie's case, and ordered him to be tried at the Aize Court in Douai on February 2nd, Tremblie still denies every thing.

Paris, 31st—The new French Minister in Rio, M. Pichon, has been made a Knight of the Legion of Honour. M. Pichon leaves shortly for Brazil to assume his new duties.

Paris, 2nd—At the reception which took place yesterday President Faurie declared that France was at peace with the world; and nothing showed that this fact would in any way be altered during the current year.

The leading papers of this city report great excitement in the Transvaal Republic, and that President Kruger and his advisers are taking great precautions against the probable outbreak of a revolution. For a week past the troops and police have been confined to barracks, and all public meetings have been prohibited. The Governor of Capetown has made public declaration that the Government has nothing to do with and disapproves of the invasion of the Transvaal by the Chartered Company.

The afternoon papers of this capital declare that it is impossible to adopt the piratical acts now being committed by British subjects in the Transvaal and urge the Government to accept energetic measures to prevent any interference by force by the Chartered South African Company in the internal or foreign affairs of the Dutch Republic.

A telegram from Madrid states that a despatch has been received from General Martinez Campos dated 2nd inst. Insurgent bands are still in the Province of Havana but denying that their presence there possesses any significance of importance.

Paris, 4th—It is asserted that the German Government will contribute to the Paris Exhibition 1900 by spending large sums of money and putting up splendid pavilions.

Austria will also contribute to the Exhibition, and Italy will also do so.

According to advices received from London, the telegram sent by the Emperor William to President Kruger continues to provoke bitter criticism and that the sympathy thus shown by the Queen's grandson disturbs the friendly relations between England and Germany.

Germany.

Berlin, 5th—The campaign against socialism is being carried on throughout the Empire with greater rigour than ever. To-day the Berlin police searched the private residence of several of the principal members of the party, and were rewarded by the discovery of "important documents."

The Emperor has revoked the sentence passed on Baron Rotze, ex-chamberlain of the Court for his alleged connection with the famous anonymous letters.

The programme published to-day of the fetes to be held on the 18th January tend to create a belief that the Emperor will on that occasion deliver a speech in commemoration of the proclamation of the German Empire.

Berlin, 31st—The Emperor has expressed to several persons belonging to the Court his satisfaction at the extradition of Baron Hammerstein.

It is announced that Prince Leopold of Bavaria, who up to the present has abstained from all Court ceremonies, will to-morrow be present at the reception given by the Emperor William to the high personages of the Empire.

Berlin, 2nd—The principal organs state that Germany will not allow any foreign Powers to touch Transvaal.

The police dispersed another meeting of Socialist workmen here last night, owing to the violent speeches made against the Government. Two arrests were made.

The German Press in to-day's issue declares that Germany will not permit any further aggression on the Dutch commonwealth.

Berlin, 3rd—Prince Bismarck is now in excellent health, and received yesterday several deputations who went to wish him a happy New Year.

The semi-official papers urge the Government to interfere to preserve the "Status quo ante" in the Transvaal Republic.

The Emperor William held to-day a long conference with Prince Hohenzollern

the Chancellor and Marshal Riberstein the Foreign Secretary. A telegram was subsequently despatched to President Kruger of the Transvaal congratulating him on the defeat of the chartered company's forces led by Dr. Jameson.

The principal German papers insist that the Transvaal Republic, now that they have Dr. Jameson in their clutches, instead of treating him as a prisoner of war, should hang him as a common bandit-chieftain.

Berlin, 4th—All the German States have agreed to take part in the Agricultural Exhibition to take place in Posen in 1900. All the money required has already been voted.

Subscription-lists have been opened both here and in the principal cities of the Empire in aid of the Boers wounded in the recent Transvaal campaign. The first vessel that leaves will take what has been collected.

Prince Alexander of Prussia born in 1820 is lying dangerously ill.

By the Emperor's orders the Admiralty has despatched the cruiser "Condor" to Delagoa Bay.

Public opinion continues extremely excited about the Anglo-Transvaal question. The majority of the papers favour the summoning of a Congress of the European Powers to guarantee the independence of the Boer Republic.

United States.

New York, 30th—A telegram from Havannah announces that the manifestations continue in honour of General Campos.

New York, 31st—Telegrams received from Cuba state that two thousand revolutionists surprised an advanced guard of Spanish troops in the province of Matanzas. The rebels charged the Spanish troops twelve times and were repulsed. Reinforcements arrived and saved the situation. The revolutionists lost 240 men between killed and wounded.

The news received is most contradictory. Both sides claim the victory.

Telegrams from Jamaica state that a rebellion has broken out among the negroes on the island.

New York, 2nd—President Cleveland has appointed the following gentlemen to form the commission for looking into the Venezuela Boundary Question: Mr. Brewer, Judge of the Supreme Court; Mr. Alvey, President of the Court of Appeals, district Columbia; Mr. Gilman, President of the John Hopkins University in Baltimore; and Mr. Gonder, a distinguished lawyer.

A telegram has been received from Marshal Campos, in which he states that he defeated Generals Gomez and Maceo in Matanzas.

All the hospitals in Cuba are crowded with wounded Spanish troops. The Medical Service is very deficient, and the result is that a great percentage of the wounded soldiers die for want of proper care.

The rebels have again invaded the province of Havannah.

A revolution has broken out on the Isla de los Pinos. Several sugar and tobacco plantations were destroyed by the rebels in Elmar del Rio.

According to a Spanish account the rebels have lost one thousand six hundred men since they entered Matanzas.

New York, 3rd—The latest news from Cuba is that the centre of operations of the rebels now is only 45 miles from Havannah. The Spaniards claim another victory in Matanzas province. The telegrams from each side are so flatly contradictory that it is hard to believe any of them, but the Spaniards do not seem to have had the best of the recent fighting.

New York, 4th—The whole province of Havana is against Spain. Spain's most loyal Cuban subjects are beginning to withdraw their support and turn to the revolutionists, who are now advancing along the whole line, whilst the Spanish troops are concentrating on the large towns.

General Arderius writes his despatches to Europe "via" Jamaica; they are not exaggerated as those sent by Marshal Campos.

A plot has been discovered in Havannah to blow up all the public buildings with dynamite. The Spanish authorities are keeping a sharp watch on the inhabitants. Several arrests have been made.

Brazil.

Rio Janeiro, 30th—Congress will be closed to-day.

The Belgium and Spanish "Chargés d'affaires" will visit their countries on account of recent domestic squabbles.

Dr. Carvalho insists on a special conference to discuss the expediency of defending states against European diplomacy.

Exchange on London is quoted at 94.

The news about Brazil offering to help Venezuela by sending 100,000 troops is denied by the *Paiz*.

General Galvao has been most cordially received by President Marmes.

Public health is excellent.

Rio Janeiro, 31st—Exchange is quoted at 91.3.

Great sensation has been created by the publication of an interview between General Galvao and a reporter of the *Jornal do Brazil*. The Minister of War has requested General Galvao to deny the statements he made. The General does not appear to be inclined to do so.

The political situation of Rio Grande is getting very gloom.

Rio Janeiro, 2nd—Colonel Godolphino has been appointed Commander in Chief of the military district of Uruguanay.

Governor Cabral, of Anapá, is down with fever.

The Portuguese colony has sent a telegram congratulating the Lisbon Government on the triumph of its troops at Mozambique and Goa.

Exchange is quoted at 91 1/16 pence.

Rio Janeiro, 4th—Admiral Guibohel has been appointed member of the commission for tracing out the boundary line between Brazil and French Guayana.

President Moraes has written a letter to General Galvao thanking him for his services in the pacification of Rio Grande state.

Vial Solar, the Chilean Minister, will leave the Capital for Valparaiso in a few days. Exchange is quoted at 94.

Summary of 1895.

January.

New Year opens with gold at 861.
Sharp opposition to President Saenz Peña in Congress.
Promulgation of the Customs Law.
Strike of 2000 stevedores.
Arrival of Count Antonelli, Italian Minister.

Beginning of the Chilian war-scare.
Terrible catastrophe in Rio: 150 people drowned.
Inundations in Mendoza.

The Amnesty Bill before Congress.
Strike of the brokers.
Sporadic cases of cholera and quarantine nuisance at Montevideo.

Dr. Alcora enters the Cabinet.
Quarantine atrocities on Flores Island.
Double murder in the Deutsche Bund Hotel.

The STANDARDS cricket-match.
Dr. Costa's garden party at San Isidro; significant speeches.

Resignation of the Cabinet over the Amnesty Bill.
Great storm in Montevideo.

M. Felix Faure elected President of the French Republic.
Strike of the washerwomen.

Departure of General Avey.
Strike of the tram guards.
Resignation of President Saenz Peña.
Eloquent valedictory address of Saenz Peña.

Dr. Uribe installed as President.
Great floods in La Rioja.

Death of Lord Randolph Churchill.
Scandalous police-row in Montevideo.

Approval of the Amnesty Bill.
Closing of Congress.
Strike of Seampstresses.

Issue of a million silver dollars in the Mount.
Gold closes at 351 1/2.

February.
Meeting at the Irish Orphanage.
Great heat—93° F.

Chilian spy caught in Mendoza; turns out to be Dr. Habel.
The Radicals win at the elections.

Three murders in Barracas.
Riots in Rio Janeiro.

Death of Mr. Wm. Fitzsimons.
Chile contracts for German officers.

Misiones Arbitration decided in favour of Brazil.
Great heat in the Mount—105° F.

Budget figures—

	\$ paper.	\$ gold.
1894	64,729,000	16,914,000
1895	75,798,000	15,023,000

Murderous fray at Lincoln.
Cholera still rampant in Rosario.

"Bola" about Chilian division in Calama.
Fresh floods in Mendoza.

Inauguration of the Maria Morgan hospital.
Death of Mr. Ackerley.

Tragedy in Moran: death of young engineer Koch.
President Borda delivers his first message to the Chambers.

Heavy inundations in the Ghaeo.
Starting of popular rifle-clubs.

Gay Carnival.
Gold closed at 356.

March.
Fallen Podestà and Saenz in Montevideo.

Increase of cholera in Rosario.
Minister Balza refuses to give Mauser to the Rifle Clubs.

Death of Mrs. Kimball.
Capture of a band of forgers.

The Tiro Nacional Polygon started at Palermo.

Dr. Del Valle publishes his views on the Chilian difficulty.

Generals Mitre and Roca return from the mountains of Cordoba.

Starting of St. John's Ambulance Society.

Indian invasion in Santiago del Estero.
Rural Fair at Palermo.

Dr. Lázgoyen publishes his views on the Chilian Boundary Dispute.

Eclipse of the moon.
Death of Sr. Eguisquiza, and of Mrs. Barcia.

The Salta Courts deliver Balfour.
Indian invasion in Ceres Colony.

Inauguration of the Tiro Federal.
Death of Don Carlos Shaw in Montevideo.

Terrible murder in Adregru.
Agricultural Exhibition in the Mount.

Minister of Patrick Carby in Lobos.
Poem in Chilian gold mines.

Triumph of Mitristas in the elections.
Discussion on the Santa Fé Debt Settlement.

Great inundations in Montevideo.
Dr. Wilde publishes his impressions of Chile.

Eclipse of the moon.
Gold closed, at 345.70.

April.
Heavy storm on both banks of the Plata.

Publication of Barzas Arana's famous memorandum.

Bismarck writes at the Pabellon, Argentina.

S

The gunpowder plot in Rio IV.

Government Budget Bill:

Gold Paper

Expenses.. 20,491,000 85,591,000

Revenue.. 31,048,000 49,560,000

Dr. Rocha arrives in Bolivia, Anniversary of Bolivian Independence.

Violent debates in Congress on the mobilization of the National Guards.

Rio Cuarto gun-powder plot turns out to be a farce.

Opening of the Bolivian Congress.

Report of the Minister of the Interior.

Departure of General Roca for Rosario de la Frontera.

Wholesale arrests of Guards for not attending drill.

Ex-President Herrera accidentally shot in an opera box.

Death of Manuel Bilbao.

Feting and petting of German officers in Chile.

Death of Don Salvador Gomez.

Disclosures of defects in the ammunition supplied to the fleet.

Mob attacked Chilean Consulate in Oruro.

Great smuggling frauds in Montevideo.

Prolonged secret sittings in Congress.

Street rows amongst the National Guards.

Secret Congress sittings in Chile, attempts to raise a 6 million loan.

Humiliating debate in Congress, bitter opposition to the Government.

Southern Railway contract for the extension of its line to Neuquen.

Flare up in the War Office, wholesale resignations.

Sensational duel between Callorda and an Argentine officer in Montevideo.

Mr. Barrow leaves for the Rio Negro and Neuquen.

Suspension of Admiral Solier.

Arrest of Admiral Solier, General Besch and Commander Nunes.

Resignation of Minister Balza.

Captain Mansilla Garcia appointed chief of the naval staff.

Engineer Villanueva appointed Minister of War.

The Tigre drama, suicide of a young lady.

General Capdevila new chief of the army staff.

Gold closed at 393.

September.

Great subscriptions in Chile in favor of Callorda.

Death of Señor Sebastian Casares.

German Club celebrates Sedan anniversary.

Pilgrimage of Uruguayan ladies to Lujan, to pray for peace.

Wreck of the Britannia off Rio Janeiro.

New protocol with Chile.

Arrival of the Bishop Soler of Montevideo.

The American yacht Defender wins the American cup.

The Rural Exhibition at Palermo.

Arrival of Australian cattle in the Ormiston Grange.

Discovery of gold in Loberia.

Death of Genl. Napoleon Uribe.

Return of Genl. Roca.

Count Antonselli returns from Paraguay from a visit to the Guayra falls.

Resignation of Carlos Mansilla, prefect of the Port.

Earthquake in Tebuca.

Deluge of telegrams from Chile congratulating Lieut. Callorda.

Farewell of Tina di Lorenzo.

Terrible storm in La Plata.

Rumours of a four million sterling Argentine loan.

Debate on the completion of the Madero Port works.

Great Southern Railway wins its case against Benítez, Maipú land expropriation.

Sudden rise in gold, and rumours of Minister Romero's resignation.

Minister Barón in Montevideo against challenged to fight a duel.

Preparations in Uruguay against a Blanco invasion.

Congress votes the funds to complete the Madero Port.

Politic between Minister Romero and Mr. Sanford over the Santa Fé settlement.

New tobacco tax enforced.

Arrival of General Körner at Valparaíso.

Campaign in the Senate against Dr. Romero.

Return of Mr. Barrow from Neuquen.

Sanction of the new mobilization of National Guard.

Opening of the new Senate House.

Final muster of the National Guard.

Gold closed at 327.50.

October.

Government extends the session of Congress.

Proposed new Boulevard between Cerro and M. rtes.

Great meeting in Montevideo over Minister Barón's official report.

Starting of a German bank at Valparaíso.

Strike of the tailors' working men.

Minister Romero's Consolidation Bill before Congress.

Massacre of Armenians in Turkey.

Shipments of sovereign from England to the Plate.

Burning of the Politeama theatre at Montevideo.

Minister Romero's scheme.

Great railway accident in Belgium.

The poisoning case, attempt to poison S. people.

Great pressure of produce on our markets.

The fall of Madagascar.

Another pilgrimage to Lujan.

The garden fête in Sr. Juan Cruz Varela's quinta.

The Nueva Buenos Aires Tramway fête.

Plans for the new Congress Hall.

Mistakes in figures of Minister Romero's Unification Bill.

Death of Mr. John Walker.

Dr. O'Farrell's ball.

A new commercial insurance bank.

The new bathing establishment in Punta del Inca.

Death of Don Juan Anchorena.

Opening of new premises of the London and Brazilian Bank.

The first Socialist meeting here.

The Anchorena will.

Death of Mr. Suarez.

Tina di Lorenzo's return from Rosario.

William Roca given in the San Martín.

General Roca enters as President of the Republic, during Dr. Uribe's absence.

Rumors that another ironclad was in negotiation.

Great storm, several streets flooded, especially in the Boca.

The fall of the French Cabinet.

Gold closed at 329.30.

November.

Inundations in the Boca.

Further debate on the Madero Port Works.

Cabinet crisis in Chile.

Arrival of the 25 de Mayo at the Cape of Good Hope.

The Port Works Bill before the Deputies.

Death of General Juan G. Diaz.

Death of Mr. Arthur Gibson.

Sentence of two years' military service on some persons who had not enrolled.

Great fire in Julian Sala's wine factory.

Sharp rise in gold.

Rumour that Minister Romero wants his Bill discussed in a secret sitting.

Death of Sr. Cantillo.

The Gymkhana in Hurlingham.

Debate in Congress on sale of lands in Tierra del Fuego.

Earthquake in Rome.

Dispute in the Scotch School Committee.

Minister Romero's Bill still discussed in private.

Departure of Tina di Lorenzo.

General Viejobueno and Committee arrived back from Germany.

Archbishop Casanova left Valparaíso for here.

Illness of Governor Udaondo.

Neuquen and its floods.

Report on the liquidation of the New English Bank.

The Turkish Armenian question.

Masons strike in Montevideo.

Death of Don Manuel O'Campo.

The Ashantee complications.

Minister Romero's success in the Deputies.

Departure of Mr. Dodds.

The Railway Guarantee Bill.

The Buenos Aires Choral Union give the "Elijah."

Arrival of Archbishop Casanova—enthusiastic reception.

Strike of the carpenters.

Indians rise in Chubut.

The mining fever.

Another Lujan Pilgrimage.

The enthronement of Dr. Castellanos.

Great fêtes in honour of the Chilean prelates.

The blessing of the Piedad Church.

Death of Mrs. Bankier.

General Roca's speech at the Archbishop's banquet.

The Chilean and Argentine Archbishops in La Plata.

An electric tram project before the Municipality.

The St. Andrew's banquet.

Dr. Jara's speech in the Catholic Association.

Gold closed 390.50.

December.

The Chilean and Argentine Archbishops' pilgrimage to Lujan, over 30,000 people present.

Bad impression of the Romero Bill in the Senate.

Mr. H. D. Hoskold's report on Mining to the Minister of Finance.

Dr. Pellegrini's Bill in opposition to that of Minister Romero's.

Further details about the Indians in Chubut.

The crusade against the management of the Army and Navy contracts.

Dr. Pellegrini's speech against the Romero Bill.

A division of the army sent to the Rio Negro frontier.

Great bazaar in Quilmes.

The last gasp of the Unification Bill.

Death of Mr. John Smith.

Report of the Caja de Conversion on the Santa Fé Provincial Bank.

Charges against the Bolivian Secretary.

Departure of the Chilean Archbishop Dr. Casanova.

Opening and ball at the St. George's Hall.

The Italians defeated in Abyssinia, 1,000 men killed.

The Belgrano Church bazaar, great success.

Proposed duty on our sugars.

Arrival of Captain Slocum, in his cutter Spray, at Montevideo.

The agricultural machine competition in La Plata.

The deficit in the Budget.

The agitation between North America and England about Venezuela.

The United States upholds the Monroe Doctrine.

The National Theatre destroyed by fire.

The Chile-Bolivia treaty passed.

Terrible accident in the Santa Catalina barracks, 10 men killed and 68 wounded.

Great depression in the New York markets.

Robbery of Dr. Castellanos's jewellery.

The English-American question on a fair road towards settlement.

Venezuela calls out her National Guard.

Big blaze in the building of the Compañía Sud Americana de Billetes; total losses \$200,000 gold.

The London markets firm.

Almagro made a new parish.

Banquet given by Dr. Alcora to the Chilean Minister, Mr. Guerrero; several speeches made.

Gold closed 329.00.

The total movement of values on 'Change compares as follows:

1893..... 6,212,777,910

1894..... 5,532,645,500

1895 (11 months)..... 3,146,895,644

The falling-off in business is simply phenomenal, and is a good proof of the great liquidation of this crisis on 'Change.

As the liquidation proceeds the Bolsa gets duller and duller, and some say with much reason, poorer and poorer.

The stockholder may read with some interest the following table of highest and lowest quotations during the year. Some of the figures may revive dullest memories. "Saudeades" of burst up, crumbling stocks, but a wreck of their former glory—

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THE GOLD MARKET.

In a yearly record of the B. Aires Bolsa it stands to reason that the leading feature must be the gold speculation, which may be regarded as a barometer of the general condition of the country. It cannot be disguised that in 1895 the war-scare, the purchase of armaments, the deficit in the Budget, in fact, everything favored a rise in gold, yet the premium fell all along, excepting one month: just the reverse of 1894, when everything favored a fall, yet the market rose. It sounds strange, but logic is invariably at fault in the Bolsa.

Another prominent feature of the gold market has been the decline in the speculation, the proportions of which are growing smaller every month, which is all the more remarkable as the general business of the market is very much larger than in former years. This decrease in the speculative business we must ascribe to the process of liquidation that has wiped out nearly all the big speculators in the market.

Looking at the volume of gold speculation in December, we see that it was one of the smallest of a dull year, viz:—

Dec. 1st Ring 2nd Ring

\$ gold \$ gold

2nd..... 625,000 220,000

3rd..... 681,000 452,000

4th..... 656,000 318,000

5th..... 661,000 347,000

6th..... 685,000 395,000

7th..... 817,000 552,000

8th..... 718,000 137,000

9th..... 698,000 350,000

10th..... 640,000 291,000

11th..... 658,000 291,000

12th..... 841,000 424,000

13th..... 672,000 232,000

14th..... 613,000 385,000

15th..... 691,000 443,000

16th..... 815,000 443,000

17th..... 681,000 506,000

18th..... 700,000 328,000

19th..... 940,000 312,000

20th..... 691,000 345,000

21st..... 1,110,000 353,000

22nd..... 688,000 484,000

23rd..... 827,000 458,000

24th..... 1,103,000 250,000

25th..... 957,000 485,000

26th..... 1,890,000

27th..... 1,890,000

28th..... 1,890,000

29th..... 1,890,000

30th..... 1,890,000

31st..... 1,890,000

Total..... 19,786,000 8,860,000

REMARKS.

\$ gold

First Ring..... 19,786,000

Second Ring..... 8,860,000

Total..... 28,646,000

Daily Average..... 1,146,000

These figures compare as follows with previous months and with 1894: the downfall of speculative business can be easily traced from September 1894 to date, viz:—

1894 1895

\$ gold \$ gold

January..... 40,350,000 32,729,000

February..... 36,350,000 26,192,000

March..... 38,800,000 28,284,000

April..... 38,000,000 31,190,000

May..... 39,170,000 34,990,000

June..... 39,000,000 27,708,000

July..... 32,400,000 24,888,000

August..... 39,720,000 25,721,000

September..... 41,070,000 34,658,000

October..... 39,000,000 29,686,000

November..... 38,320,000 28,395,000

December..... 36,747,000 26,646,000

The daily averages of the turn-over in gold show as follows:—

1894 1895.

\$ gold \$ gold

January..... 1,430,000 1,258,000

February..... 1,438,000 1,247,000

March..... 1,408,000 1,131,000

April..... 1,526,000 1,356,000

May..... 1,628,000 1,395,000

June..... 1,560,000 1,259,000

July..... 1,236,000 957,000

August..... 1,582,000 1,028,840

September..... 1,711,000 1,386,000

October..... 1,467,000 1,039,000

November..... 1,533,000 1,205,540

December..... 1,531,000 1,146,000

It may be interesting to compare the prices of \$100 gold in the months of December 1894 and 1895, to show the great change that has come over the speculation, especially in the range of fluctuations:—

December 1895 December 1894

1st..... m/n m/n

2nd..... 332.50 364.00

3rd..... 332.50 364.00

4th..... 332.50 364.00

5th..... 332.50 364.00

6th..... 332.50 364.00

reads cheaper, and we can do the same with fat steers and wethers. In this latter respect we are reaping the benefit of the efforts of those who spared neither money nor efforts to improve the breed of cattle and sheep in Argentina. No better idea could be formed of the growth of the trade than by a perusal of the following list of live-stock shipped by the undermentioned steamship agents:

Agents	Cattle	Sheep
W. Samson and Co.	23,425	100,984
Houliher Bros.	17,355	84,754
Lampert and Holt	11,437	84,459
P. Christophersen	10,408	8,884
Williams and Co.	8,915	39,992
Christensen and Co.	7,207	4,843
Houston Line	6,370	20,306
Bossio and Camyranco	6,352	575
Dalino Bros.	6,167	48,635
Miller and Edwards	3,793	363
Hansa Line	2,868	9,504
Pine Line	2,658	20,471
Alfano	2,261	9
North German Lloyd	2,185	8,222
Messageries Maritimes	1,401	4,252
P. A. Gardland	1,435	—
Chargers Reunis	1,017	22,894
MacIver and Co.	1,193	3,786
Tomkinson Dunger & Co	798	7,210
Maumans and Dederer	530	2,960
Soc. Gen. Transport	515	20
Hampour & Amer. Line	383	2,483
T. Hall and Co.	809	4,728
G. Martinez and Co.	195	8,075
Various	663	3,964
Total	119,878	454,153

Calves	2,432
Horses	2,439
Mules	2,965
Pigs	4,091

THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE BANQUET.

December 31st

The grand banquet offered by Dr. Alcorta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Dr. Adolfo Guerrero, Chilean Minister, who left last night for Chile to take up his post as Minister of Foreign Affairs, came off in the Government House on Sunday evening.

Dr. Alcorta had Dr. E. Frias, Uruguayan Minister, and doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, seated on his right hand side, and Dr. Guerrero sat immediately opposite to Dr. Alcorta. The other guests were:—Dr. Bernabe, Minister of Justice; Dr. Domec, President of the Senate; Dr. Alchendas, President of the Chamber of Deputies; the Belgian and Swiss Ministers; the Portuguese "Chargé d'Affaires," Secretary of the Chilean Legation, Dr. Talio Mendez Bolívar, Minister, Dr. Garcia Merou, Dr. C. Morla Vicuña, The British Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. Quirino Costa, Dr. Luis Varela, President of the Supreme Federal Court, Dr. Sabiniario Kier, Attorney General of the Nation, Dr. Moreno, Argentine Minister in Italy, Dr. Leopoldo Basavillbaso, Rector of the University, German Chargé d'Affaires, Russian Minister, Count Antonelli, Italian Minister, and Mr. Pelizza, Under-secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Furlotti's orchestra of 60 professors played the choicest pieces of music during the Lucullus feast. Dr. Alcorta offered the banquet to Minister Guerrero in the following terms:—Gentlemen! I beg you to accompany me in drinking the health of Mr. Guerrero, Chilean Minister in Argentina, reminding you that his conduct was always most cordial. He never spared any effort to maintain the friendship of the two countries in the midst of international Questions. I fervently hope we shall see him fill the high post of Minister of Foreign Affairs with the usual distinction which characterizes his brilliant intellectual qualities, observing at the same time the rule of diplomacy which Washington advised statesmen to follow both in public and private affairs, namely: Honesty is the best policy.

After the Chilean Hymn was played Minister Guerrero rose and answered in the following terms:—

"Moved by the generous sentiments manifested towards me by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and crowned with the echoes of the National Hymn which appear to come from Chile, I feel unable to express my true sentiments of gratitude, more so as the difference shown to me to-day is only the crowning point of a long series of attentions, both official and social, which I have received during my prolonged mission. I have always met in you, Mr. Minister, and you, my predecessors that exquisite courtesy which smoothed any difficulty in the questions I have had to deal with. I therefore beg to offer you my most heartfelt gratitude for all of them. Believe me that I shall always follow that sound principle in fulfilling the high duties of the post with which my Government has thought fit to honour me. The position which both countries hold on this continent, the noble expressions of friendship coming from both, and the wishes of the Minister, will enable the two Republics to follow in the path of progress and civilization, which they are destined to follow hand in hand.

"I confess to not being able to leave this beautiful country, where I have so many friends by whom I have been so hospitably treated without intense feelings of regret. I drink to the prosperity of the Argentine Republic and to the success of her supreme Magistrate, also to the everlasting friendship with her sister, the Chilean Republic."

Dr. Frias then rose in the name of the Diplomatic Corps and toasted Mr. Guerrero's health, wishing him every success as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and hoped that all the Diplomatic Corps would continue to receive, as at present, instructions to maintain friendly relations with the Argentine Government.

The guests departed shortly before midnight. Mr. Guerrero was accompanied to his residence by Drs. Alcorta, Quirino Costa, Basavillbaso, Morea Vicuña and many other gentlemen.

DEPARTURE OF SR. GUERRERO.

December 31st

Everything that could form a happy augury for this distinguished gentleman's return to his native country has surrounded his departure. The banquet given in his honour in the Government House on Sunday night was a tribute of respect unusual to our diplomatic formula. The Press of Buenos Ayres of every political shade has complimented him on his great abilities as Chilean

Minister in this Republic for so many years. All the leading Argentine families have vied with each other in their hospitalities to Mr. and Mrs. Guerrero, and in foreign circles they figured at almost every gathering.

We should attach less importance to Mr. Guerrero's retirement from Buenos Ayres were he, in the ordinary course of diplomatic promotion, transferred to some higher legation in Europe; had he, for instance, been named Chilean Minister to Constantinople or Copenhagen, his career in a political point of view would, for the people in this country, cease to command interest; but when we consider that this distinguished gentleman steps from the Chilean Legation in Calle Esmeralda to one of the highest posts in the government of his own country—namely, that of Minister of Foreign Affairs—we discover a new importance in his character, in his movements, and in his future career; and as we assembled around his railway carriage at the Central Station last night, cheered him to the echo and waved him an affectionate good-bye, we all felt that in him we have a true messenger of peace and friendship, and that his intimate knowledge of affairs here, his acquaintance with our public men and his insight into matters generally known, but which cannot have escaped him revealing the nerve, the verve, the vitality and the real undercurrent of strength of this country, are all higher guarantees for the peaceful solution of the Chilean question than all the patched-up protocols that have been signed, sealed, published and declared since the question first arose.

Mr. Guerrero's five years' residence in Argentina as Chilean Plenipotentiary is a most invaluable apprenticeship for his still higher position as Minister of Foreign Affairs in his own country; and his great antecedents will tend to inspire him with the noble ambition of identifying his name with the final and peaceable settlement of this Chilean question which has lasted now for two generations.

There was a certain guarded and prudent flavor about the toasts at the Government House banquet which suggests that the spirit of the great Talleyrand hovered round the illustrious Argentine Minister who presided. We think we never read poorer diplomatic speeches, and it would seem that the toasts on the occasion were dictated by Talleyrand himself, whose great maxim was: "that language is given to Diplomats to conceal their sentiments."

Mr. Guerrero, however, no matter what his opinion may be about this banquet and its speeches, can never misinterpret the general feeling of the Argentine people, and their great and lasting wish for peace. Possibly, had Lord Salisbury been at the banquet in question, we should have had a speech similar to that which he delivered last month at the Lord Mayor's banquet, and which has echoed over Europe all men however are not born Palmerston.

We have nothing but words of peace and good-will for the retiring Minister, and our best wishes that his success in the high post which he now assumes in Chile will be on a parity with his wise and admirable diplomatic career in this country. Five years' service as Plenipotentiary in Buenos Aires, during all the exciting times and alarms we have witnessed, and without a single diplomatic slip, "faux pas," or error, is a diploma which even Metternich himself, if he were again in the flesh, might be proud of. We all esteem, respect and admire Mr. Guerrero, and our readers will agree with us when we say that his long and successful career in Buenos Aires, is a harbinger of increased wisdom and prudence in the councils of his Government in Santiago.

As Mr. Gladstone aptly remarked the other day, that only a little common sense was needed to settle the dispute about the Monroe doctrine between the United States and England, so also may we impress on Sr. Guerrero and his colleagues that "of guns and drums and heaven save the mark," we have all had enough; both Chile and Argentina desire peace; both are strong, both powerful. If the Chileans invaded this country, not only would they never return, and we may say the same about the Argentines should they be insane enough to attempt to cross the Andes. Common sense, Mr. Guerrero, on both sides of the Andes is all that is needed to settle the question, and as the apostle of common sense we salute you and bid you good bye.

DEATH OF MR. RUSSELL.

December 31st

Another of our old English residents gone! Yesterday afternoon one of our friends, Mr. John G. Russell dropped dead in Calle Piedra at the ripe age of 69 years. Deceased was one of the best known Englishmen in Buenos Aires, where he passed the best years of his life respected and esteemed by all who knew him. Mr. Russell was a native of England and came to this country about 45 years ago where he started as a hide and produce broker, and soon associated with the late Mr. Anderson founded the well-known firm of Russell and Anderson, which at one period conducted the largest business of that 'gremio' in the Plata.

As agents for some of the principal 'saladeristas' in the Rivers the firm became one of great importance, and so familiar was its name and style that it was a sort of household word amongst us. Mr. Russell some 25 years ago was one of our most representative Englishmen in B. Aires; he figured in everything, founded the Jockey Club, and for many years with old Mr. John Davidson, Jas. White and George Ponsonby Crawford, kept up the English races before we may say Belgrano was born. Late in the sixties he married the remarkably handsome daughter of the late Dr. Sheridan and then led the fashionable hospitalities of the city. In the once famed Whitfield Quinte, where he died in 1870, he was one of the first victims of the awful yellow fever epidemic which decimated B. Aires in the first months of 1871.

Mr. Russell was a prominent member of the Foreign Club, and took a great interest in its management and success, his partner was for many years its president, and in fact in everything connected with British interests and British society in the River Plate he took a most active part. He witnessed all the great changes that mark Buenos Aires since the fall of Rosas. At his house in Calle Defensa fronting old Dr. Enrique Harra's he gave dinner parties which were famed at the

period. His offices in Calle San Martin facing the "parson" of the Cathedral were as well known as the Banco de la Provincia. Thirty years ago when the STANDARD offices were in Calle Belgrano he would walk down from the old Balsa in Calle San Martin to give us a sale of salted hides or a pile of jerked beef of the river. He was the typical figure of a whole-souled Englishman and his marriage with Miss Sheridan was then the great beauty of Buenos Aires made him half an Irishman. He knew Moore's melodies off by heart and was well read in English literature. He saw the first railway made in this country and made the first run with the locomotive to Floresta. He saw the first gas lamp lighted in this city and was bosom friend of Mr. Colon who put up the gas. He sat in Braggo the first nights it was lighted with gas and went to the English church to hear the Rev. Mr. Ford preach his first sermon in that church after the gas had been put in.

He was a member of the Club Progreso in the days of its glory, when Sarshield, Elizalde and Juan Carlos Gomez were its shining lights. When General Roca defeated the Rio Negro expedition, and threw open to the market the vast camps held for such ages by the Indians, he was one of the first to back up Roca, and availed of the law authorizing the selling of those splendid lands at the rate of 400 pesos or 10,000 paper dollars of the old money per league, and herein was the basis of his fortune. He subscribed for the Rio Negro loan and bought largely some of the finest lands in the River Plate to-day. Of late years we have not seen much of him, and since the death of his partner Mr. Anderson, we have lost sight of the firm: not long ago we met him in the street and he appeared to be in good health and spirits, but the advancing years were telling on him, and his once fine frame showed the marks of time. Some 40 years ago Mr. Russell was one of the finest looking Englishmen in the Plata, and he and his partner Anderson often drove in tandem in a dog-cart through the town, which attracted such great notice, that they were known throughout for their remarkable turn out. In early life he had great business relations with Barracas, where he had a large circle of friends, and he assisted at the inauguration of the Sordeau artesian well which was bored on Mr. Saenz's lands. His death is another link gone that binds us with the Buenos Aires of vanished years and we tender to his sorrowing family, our deepest sympathy at their irreparable loss.

R. I. P.

LATEST FROM BOLIVIA.

THE TREATY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Sucre, Dec. 7th, 1895.

I had hoped by this time to have had some news for you respecting the approval or rejection of the proposed Treaty that is eventually Tacna and Arica to Bolivia. But the Deputies, although I fear that few of them are readers of Virgil, fear, or pretend to fear that the "promise" of Arica and Tacna is a new edition of the famous wooden horse and exclaim, though not in Latin: "Timeo Chilenos et dona ferentes."

The poor Deputies are in a cruel fix. In normal years, the rainy season is upon us by this time, the rivers raging, anxious to drown mules and riders, and the roads in an awful condition. But this year we have had no rain to speak of up to date, and so the Deputies could still get away to their "lares et penates." But Government, whose servants they are, being paid 100S a month when not sitting and 200 when sitting, says: "No, you have to stay until you pass the Treaty." So they are sitting, day after day, hoping, but vainly I fear, for overtime pay, protesting and trying to modify the clauses, and get guarantees from Chile, and trying to gain time so as not to be stoned when they reach home for having "vendido la patria." Still they will have to do it, but hope to introduce such clauses as will make the Treaty ineffective.

Between ourselves, I believe that Chile means to keep her word, she sees that the cruel and rugged war waged years ago threatened to cost her her trade with this country, and to throw Bolivia into the arms of Argentina. Now, if she can by giving us a port, secure our friendship, and her commercial monopoly with us, she will gain a virtual protectorate of Bolivia, annexation looming in the future, and will get a good title to the reserves of nitrate in the district south of Tacna, on which she now holds without a title.

Then the rejection of the Treaty, or even the serious mutilation of it, means if not war, the closing of Antofagasta to Bolivian commerce, and the consequent ruin of the country. So the poor Deputies see themselves "between the devil and the deep sea;" the devil in this case being Chile, and the deep sea, the excretion of the "cholos" who will accuse them of selling their land, and then there are rumours of revolution, should the Treaty be approved. But surely the Government has taken precautions; and Pando, the hope of the opposition has written from the rubber districts where he is making money, that the pill has to be swallowed, and the sooner the better.

Exchange 21 1/2 d. 90 days.

LETTERS FROM THE RIO SALADO.

IV.

"The skipper he blew a whiff from his pipe, And a scornful laugh laughed he."

I own the title of this letter doesn't fit. We are on the Calchaqui river now. According to maps, it takes its origin from several large and mysterious lagunas, with picturesque names: "Laguna de los Aves, del Palmar, del Tigre," etc., and this tempted us when we came up to its junction with the Salado.

The aspect of the Pampa has changed. In whatever direction we look we see nothing but a boundless expanse of "tucurris." These, as I said before, are ant-hills, about a yard or two apart, about a yard high, and as hard as stone, though the terrible claws of the ant-eater rip them up with ease. On them grow the "Gynerium," which, in Europe, ornament our hot-houses with their long, sharp leaves and their white, delicate tufts

borne on slender stalks. Here they grow as they please, and in such numbers and confusion that they form a "prairie," in which a man is perfectly hidden; so that the unwary hunter may very well get lost among the innumerable and tortuous paths trodden by ant-eaters, jaguars, "carpinchos," etc. It is true he can climb "tucurris," at the risk of being seen, but then he'll find himself with nothing but the immense desert with the white plumes undulating. Here and there, where they find room, grow patches of dwarf palm trees, with dark-green, palmated leaves. Also a guest of our hot-houses. Near the water grows another kind of palm: the lofty, straight stem, wearing a crown of hanging leaves. These, as a rule, stand isolated, and look very odd and "unnatural," as if they'd like to commit suicide if they only knew how. A few "chachares" and "curupis" complete the landscape.

Groping its weary way through the plain, under the dazzling sun, the river flows; and, in the river, one or two men are slowly and moodily hauling up the "canoa," whilst others are roaming along the shores.

The grumblers are disgusted. They openly curse and lament the day on which they were foolish enough to embark. They want to go back to the haunts of men, where is bread, and "yerba," and sugar, and tobacco, and "cana." They don't like broiling in the sun and stung by mosquitoes, be it the common mosquito, or a small, fat mosquito abundant hereabouts, or the gigantic and beautiful "mosquito de Cayasta," with its slender, elegant legs ringed with black and white. They strongly object to having "chachares" burrowing in their skins, or "piqueos" in their toes. Neither of them is pleased, when travelling through the "pajal," at feeling his leg sinking suddenly into soft ground, for he knows well that in spite of the wonderful agility with which he'll drag it out, he'll find it covered with red ants who will sting and bite him furiously. They don't relish serpents. Towing the heavy "canoa" up stream has no charm for them. And then— "The Indians! . . . who, of course, bark behind every 'tucurri'."

But the skipper won't hear of going back, and they dare not start by themselves on foot, for fear of going to a place where it is to be hoped grumblers cease from grumbling. On the other hand, they are too honest for open mutiny. So they only grumble, in a frightfully raging style.

And yet I must say they have some motives for that, poor boys!

There is no wind, and the sun and the mosquitoes are pitiless alike. All our provisions are exhausted, there is no more tobacco, no "yerba," no rice, no flour, we live on flesh only, seeking what we might devour. And what is worse, we have not had a drink of water for the last thirty-six hours. For the water of the Calchaqui is nothing but a strong alkaline solution, dreadfully drastic in its effects. Our dogs have died one by one; only Jules is left, and he is no "great shakes" now.

The Grumblers hold council. Then they advance towards the skipper. They look as cheerful as a "nutria" with a harpoon in the stomach.

"This can't last, or we shall die," they say. "We have had to dig wells, but the water is bitter everywhere. There are no 'caraguaitos' to get water from. You who are a scientific character"—(here a contemptuous smile)—"don't you know any way of getting the salt out of the water? Otherwise we must go back."

The captain fills his pipe with the leaves of a somewhat narcotic plant that grows hereabouts, smokes and ponders a while, then says:—

"I know no way of getting the salt out of the water, but we might try to get the water away from the salt. Bring the kettle and the Commercial Traveller."

We have a kettle, of course, a large kettle. The Commercial Traveller is a gun of the old style, with a very long barrel, such as Cooper's Hawk's Eye might have used if percussion caps had been invented in his time. (And allow me to tell you by way of parenthesis, kind reader, that I think such guns in an excursion like ours, where there is no necessity, as in an European "battue" for rapid shooting, are far from being the worst. They carry indifferently shot or bullet at a much greater distance than an ordinary breech loader, and do not implicate the transporting or manufacturing of ever so many cartridges.)

Well, the skipper fills the kettle—that is, two thirds of it—with water. The lid is then secured with wire and plentifully plastered over with mud. To the spout he fixes a slanting tube, made with several folds of sail-cloth. To the other end of the tube he adjusts the muzzle of the Commercial Traveller. The kettle is then laid, so to speak, on its back over the fire, the spout pointing upwards. The water is made to boil, the steam rises in the spout, goes through the sail-cloth tube, which is well coated with mud, then through the barrel of the Commercial Traveller, which we are constantly cooling with wet rags, and finally comes out pure water, which is precious collected in a bottle.

In this way we pass the afternoon, sucking several "matates."

"How could you take mate," you will ask, "since you said you had no more yerba?"

Well, the skipper thought that "yerba" which has many of the properties of tea, might, like that cheerful wood he dried and used again and again. Alas! this was a delusion. Still, since this is better appeared when drink is taken slowly and in small doses, we make believe we are taking "mate," whilst our distilling apparatus goes on working.

"You did uncommon well," says the skipper to the Grumblers, "to refuse to fetch salt a week ago, because if we had salt, we should be only the more thirsty." The Grumblers frown, but say nothing. It happened in this wise: a week ago, we were out of salt. But our skipper had heard that on the shores of a rivulet, called the "Arroyo de las Viscaceras," there were deposits of it, of good quality. So, when we came to the mouth of that arroyo, he sent the grumblers to fetch some.

Now the grumblers grumble most against one another, and are eager for a fight. One of them speaks German only. The other knows no German, save a few uncivil expressions. So they both converse in Spanish, and wonderful Spanish it is.

Says the Otterkiller (G. 1) on the way: "Where can that salt be?" Says Mr. Fritz (G. 2): "I believe not that there any salt is."

Do you mean to say the captain is a liar? Hum! He might mistaken be. I won't go with a (here a flattering adjective) fellow who calls the captain a liar. I'll go back.

I'll also go. They came back and reported. Then the skipper made a speech and began with due modesty by praising himself. He said: "I'm an old traveller, I can live without salt very well. You shall have to do the same. But you'll promise never, in days to come, to speak a word of complaint about it."

They promised. (And I must say they kept their word.)

So we are without salt since a week. It is pity, for a few days ago we killed our first "carpinchos," and we might have preserved some of the meat. I was, that day, walking listlessly along the top of the "barranca." I had shot nothing as yet, but a single dove, a meagre fare. Suddenly the quiet waters below undulated and a head appeared above the surface, a head as large as a calf's, but rather like a seal's in shape, which fixed large black eyes on mine. It was an old "carpincho's" head. I hastily fired my duck-shot into it (a silly move). The animal plunged, the water got red. Then the beast appeared again and began to climb slowly, very slowly, like a paralytic pig, the opposite "barranca." I began firing my revolver, shouting frantically for help. But the "carpincho" disappeared among the trees.

Enraged, I walked down stream, firmly resolved to use hard and offensive language to the crew and dogs, when I found them in the thick of a fight with four "carpinchos." Two were being hauled into the boat. Jules and Anatole (then alive) were fighting with a third one, that was soon speared, and a bullet settled the fourth.

The "carpincho" ("Hydrochoerus capybara") belongs, like the "nutria," to the rat family. But it is a tremendous rat, as large as a pig, the which it resembles in its general shape and the taste of its flesh. The skin is very resisting, and proof against small shot.

The next day we followed the track of the old male and found him dead in a thicket. Two bullets had hit him. This day was devoted to feasting and melting of fat, at Mr. Fritz's request. Yet he could not help grumbling a little. He said, in a desponding voice:—

"Ach! Why have we all at once so many river-pigs killed? Now must we eat so much we can. But, alas! never can we eat eat."

T. Chapuis.

TRANSVAAL.

The New Year has opened with the astounding news of another invasion of this African Dutch Republic by a band of Bechuanaland adventurers under the command of a man named Jameson. We are happy to say that the moment the news of this invasion was known in England, the Government at once disavowed it. The hearty Boer sheep-farmers were, however, more than a match for the marauders, and made short work of Jameson and his men. Her Majesty Queen Victoria was so annoyed at this Jameson invasion that she at once ordered her grandson-in-law, the Duke of Life, to resign the chairmanship of the Company which Jameson represented. Mr. Joe Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, at once telegraphed to Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Town, condemning in the strongest terms the conduct of Jameson and the Chartered Company, and requesting him to use his influence to save the unfortunate English prisoners and wounded in the hands of the Boers. The Times and all the London papers also condemned the conduct of Jameson, who got out to piece by the Boer troops under the command of General Buller. Jameson and his men mounted their horses and marched against the Boers. Sir Jacob de Witt, British agent in Pretoria, telegraphed that it was impossible for him to reach Jameson, and even if he could it was useless, as the battle came off at 4 p. m. that afternoon and Jameson and his men were completely cut to pieces. The fight took place close to Johannesburg. Jameson had 800 men troops from Bechuanaland with him, Maxim guns, and all the troops carried the English flag. They had reached as far as Rustenburg without firing a shot and were pushing on to Johannesburg, when they came up on the Boers who made sharp, short work of the whole division. The news caused great excitement in Berlin where the Emperor has declared that a German intervention will be necessary if England should threaten the independence of Transvaal, and the German Government has the intention of coming to an agreement with France and England in order to intervene in Transvaal.

The following particulars about Transvaal will be read with interest as they are the freshest to date:—The free state of Orange is a vast desert situated 5000 feet above the level of the sea. The climate is very dry and healthy. The whole country is a series of hills, crowned with large stones. About the year 1810, a great number of Boers abandoned the Cape to avoid the continual invasion of English troops and settled between two large rivers called Vnal and Orange. A republic quickly sprang up. But the Boers continued to be pursued by the English. In 1845 the Boers invaded their neighbours' territory.

The Grieks were aided by the English and the Boers were turned out. England annexed the territory of Orange in 1848 and gave the Boers their liberty in 1858. In 1870 diamond mines were discovered in Kimberley, seven years later England again annexed Transvaal. In 1880 the Boers revolted and defeated the British troops under Sir Romney Colley at Mafuba Hill. Sir Romney Colley was killed in the action.

The two South African Republics contain three towns, which are Bloemfontein, Pretoria and Johannesburg. Bloemfontein has between 5 and 6000 inhabitants and has every appearance of a modern city. It contains a large market, comfortable clubs etc. but plenty of dust above all. Parliament House and the Government House are very fine buildings. The Garrison of the town only amounts to 40 men dressed as Prussian soldiers. The inhabitants are very brave and excellent shots. Twenty thousand of them could be mobilized in case of necessity.

Pretoria is the capital of Transvaal and is a very fine city. The Government House cost \$250,000 and is considered the finest building in South Africa.

Johannesburg, the city of Gold, is certainly the most important of the three towns. It was founded in 1887 and has now a population of 80,000 inhabitants. The city is most solidly built, and contains large hotels, and shops equal to those seen in many a European city. The suburbs are dotted over with beautiful Villas shaded by large trees. Johannesburg is entirely a cosmopolitan city in which every nationality except Boers is represented. The site which to day is occupied by the fine town was eight years ago a mere desert occupied by a few nomads. There was no water, no timber. In fact to-day the city is one of the finest in the world. There is an abundance of water supplied by well cut canals. Wide, well paved and lighted streets, churches, theatres, hotels, fine parks and in fact everything which goes to make up a European city. The history of Johannesburg is the history of San Francisco and in fact the history of every town in the neighbourhood of which magic gold has been discovered. Mr. Paul Kruger, President of Transvaal is a most striking character both personally and politically. He is 70 years of age. Rather low sized and of very square build. When he was a boy he chopped off the thumb of his left hand to prevent poisoning. He barely knows how to write and only speaks a dialect derived from the Dutch language. He has been nick named Uncle Paul. During an interview with Max O'Reil he stated that he could mobilize 20,000 in case of necessity, and Uncle Paul wound up the interview by declaring that Transvaal would never submit to British rule.

It is a coincidence that the peace of the world should be disturbed on the opening of the year, and by an Irishman. A still further coincidence is that the disturbance should take place in Africa, which, since the world began has proved the mystic portion of the globe. Dr. Jameson, who headed the filibustering expedition into the Transvaal, was born in Carlow, Ireland, and to judge by the telegrams received up to late last night, this now rather celebrated Irishman has upset the European apple-cart and ranged all the powers against Lord Salisbury and his protégé, Cecil Rhodes.

We read in the telegrams as they arrive the great moral and political shock which this Jameson invasion has given all Europe. In Berlin the affair has caused nothing short of indignation, and the Emperor has taken such a very prominent part in condemning the conduct of Jameson and the Company he represents, and the high and influential people behind him, that one of the oldest of the London papers, the Saturday Review, has taken umbrage at the conduct of the German Emperor, and rather indignantly remarked: "That England will not tolerate the Emperor of Germany to interfere or meddle in South African questions, and rejects the insolence of the German drill sergeant Emperor, even though France and Russia be at his back." This is pretty tall talk and shows very clearly the feeling in London, where, if we are not mistaken, all this unfortunate invasion business was hatched.

The following are the latest advices: London, 3rd Jan.—Telegrams from Pretoria state that 1,000 Englishmen and a horde of Kafirs have crossed the frontier of Bechuanaland. It is believed that the English inhabitants in Johannesburg have rebelled, in order to throw over the Boerish Government. It is also stated that Mr. Willoughby, chief of the Chartered Company's forces, accompanied Dr. Jameson on his expedition. The Boer Government has resolved to try Jameson by court-martial.

Berlin, 3rd.—The Emperor held a long conference with vice-Admiral Hollman. The result of the interview was that a fleet will be despatched to Delagoa Bay. Dr. Beelaerts von Blokland, Boerish Minister in Berlin, held a long interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Marschal von Bieberstein. It is believed that Germany is preparing to strike a blow to counteract England's absorbing tendencies in Africa. Meetings in favour of the Boers are being held in Hamburg, Cologne, and other important cities. One hundred thousand marks have been collected for the Boers wounded in the fight with the English. There is a rumour that diplomatic relations between England and Germany have been interrupted.

The Paris Figaro states the defeat of Dr. Jameson signifies the same for Sir Cecil Rhodes's policy in South Africa.

The Journal des Débats declares that the British Government was perfectly aware of the filibustering projects of the Chartered Company's employees.

SAN ISIDRO.

In San Isidro yesterday, about 11 a.m., there occurred a most frightful outrage. Ticket-Inspector Suarez left the train to visit his house, some five squares from the station.

A carpenter called Lizarraga, who had been "sacked" the day previous at Victoria Station, followed him, and about half a square from the station on Calle Martin Omar addressed some words to Suarez, who turned to reply, and he was immediately knocked down by a heavy blow from a stick that Lizarraga carried with him; while lying prostrate on the

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

culated at 200,000,000 dollars, half of which is derived from maize.

The reports on the export of live-stock are so long that we must keep them over for another day.

The following are the week's exports of cereals and wool, and approximate value:

	Tons	\$ gold
Wheat.....	2,680 equal	60,300
Maize.....	23,700 "	379,200
Linseed.....	1,150 "	43,700
Wool.....	6,130 "	1,368,910
		1,752,110

Mr. Brühl's estimate of the loss in the Santa Fé crops from hail and locusts, which we published in our last issue, has attracted much attention, giving, as it does, a fairly correct idea of the prospects of the coming year, and we see that advice received from Rosario to-day confirm to a great extent Mr. Brühl's calculation giving the damage in the north of the province as 25 % all round. At Villa Constitución all the cereals are very flourishing, both linseed and maize promising a splendid yield, whilst on the Western of Santa Fé line the prospects are equally cheering. The serene prosperity of some districts, however, does not do away with the fact that the farmers in general have had a very bad time of it indeed, and this will affect business generally.

We published a few days ago an anticipation, so to speak, of the bucolic census of the Province which we now complement with the following official data: cattle 7,194,766 head; horses 1,679,225 head; mules 24,479; asses 4,189; sheep 52,206,672; swine 254,962; goats 11,678; tame ostriches 58,485; poultry 3,371,218; geese turkeys and ducks 591,044; silk-worms, seed cultivated in oz. 2,489; hives 5,999. As regards agriculture the area under cultivation in 1895 was: wheat 411,115 hectares; maize 746,614 hectares; linseed 69,043 hectares; barley 29,735 hectares; potatoes 9,794 hectares; alfalfa 231,630 hectares; vegetables 30,693 hectares; total area 1,428,627 hectares. Now as regards districts, in cattle we note that 25 de Mayo is a long way ahead with 655,571 head, the others in order being Lincoln 257,272 head, Olavarría 234,189, Azul 220,199, Ayacucho 218,173, Bolívar 212,223, Tandil 197,617, Necochea 160,891, Lobería 159,243, Guaminí 155,600, Balcarce 167,923, 9 de Julio 159,579, Trenque Lauquen 153,832, Juárez 142,134, Tres Arroyos 131,151, Suarez 131,825, Pehuén 130,584, Chascomús 129,476, Tapalquá 124,590, Pila 112,270, Saladillo 110,016, Alvar 107,087 and Las Flores 103,250. None of the other partidos counts 100,000 head, and we see that San Isidro stands lowest on the list with 2,597 head. In sheep we give the following partidos which count over a million head each: Ayacucho 2,032,451 head, Olavarría 1,886,724, Juárez 1,730,740, 25 de Mayo 1,540,470, Necochea 1,516,011, Lobería 1,456,475, Azul 1,450,531, Trenque Lauquen 1,401,434, 3 Arroyos 1,366,943, Frigilés 1,309,338, Villarino 1,182,275, Dorrego 1,122,222, Tandil 1,121,552, Bolívar 1,115,588, Bahía Blanca 1,115,390, Guaminí 1,050,000, Rauch 1,030,944. As will be seen by above, the great wealth in live stock of the Province is now located in the South, agriculture having steadily driven out animals of late from the Northern camps.

We have received by the mail from London a postal card signed "Santa Fé Bondholders", thanking us for our remarks about the non-settlement of the Santa Fé debt, and with rather severe strictures on the Government for not ratifying the arrangement already entered into by the Santa Fé Government with the representative of the bondholders.

We have just received the list of live-stock exported last year by Messrs. Kingsland and Brougham. The details however are too long for our columns, and we must content ourselves with giving the total:

Bullock	Sheep	Horses
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These figures speak for themselves and show the wonderful growth of the firm in the last two years. They can lay claim to being the pioneers of the trade, as they succeeded in placing it on a firm basis and deserve much credit for the great success of their enterprise.

We note amongst the passengers arrived by the Italian packet Sirio, Mr. Charles Hummel, a Frankfurt banker, on a pleasure trip; he will stay a couple of months here, going on to Chile and thence by Central America to California. Mr. Corti Elva and family, who have arrived back from Milan, also Mr. Beni the Italian Consul in Tucuman, and H. and S. Kauffmann, V. Diaz and W. Fritz, all merchants connected with this market. The passage out was a very pleasant one until close to Montevideo, where the boat met with a stiff gale that made matters very lively while it lasted.

Mr. Delays of the leading French importing firm of Delays and Co., who has arrived back from Europe in the mail was warmly welcomed on his range to-day by his numerous friends, who were delighted to see him. He reports business good, and the feeling in Paris about Argentina much improved.

The Engineers' Department has indicated to the Minister of the Interior the necessity for fixing a certain time for emptying the "diques de carma." It has also submitted to Government the plans for said docks in the Madero Port.

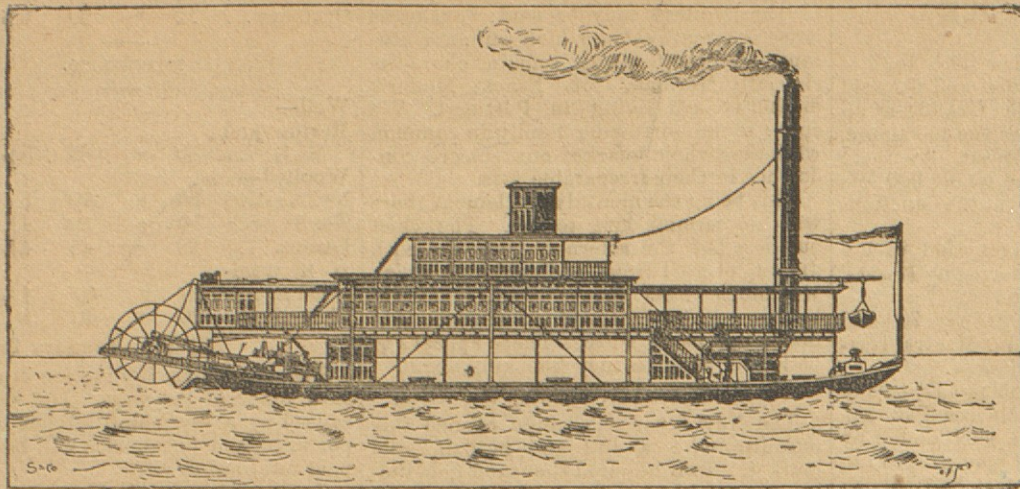
SALES AND AUCTIONS.

The sale is reported of Dr. Julio Carrié's fine estancia Maipú, in Junín, one league, to Mr. Gustavo Frederkin for \$150,000. This estancia is one of the model estancias in that district, the house being a princely one, and we congratulate Mr. Frederkin on his splendid purchase.

Messrs. Pines, Lagos and Co. sold the following stock from General Bosch's Cabafia Laura, Marcos Paz:—

Young Durham bull	\$230	Chemondégui
" "	350	" "
" "	270	" "
" "	150	Aramburu
" "	270	" "
" "	120	Etchecopar
" "	100	" "
Stallion Percheron	300	Ledesma
" "	230	J. Leiva
" "	250	each Arona
" "	410	" "
" "	280	Rodríguez
" "	320	Conesa
" "	320	Roselli
" "	510	Castañero

YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.



STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation, and of these Messrs. Yarrow have constructed a large number of successful examples for all parts of the world. Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 6 inches.

Messrs. Yarrow lately built the sternwheeler "Mosquito" and "Herald" for the British Government, for service on the Zambezi.

They were constructed in floatable sections (capable of shipment), which were simply bolted together, avoiding thereby the costly and difficult process of riveting up and launching.

For full particulars apply to—

YARROW & CO., Shipbuilders, POPLAR, LONDON.

190 5 6

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wonderful what a slump a strike can effect in our markets. The present strike of the stevedores has completely paralyzed all business; this state of affairs will probably continue until an agreement is made between the two parties. Just at the moment when everybody is required to meet the great work in loading the bales of wool and the bags of cereals, we see the shipping business baffled. Notwithstanding the vigilance practised by the authorities, we are sorry to say that the strikers even manage to get aboard the various steamers and induce the other men who have still held fast to their work, to join in and ask for higher wages. The produce is accumulating so fast in our markets and deposits that we fear, if the strike holds out for any length of time, consignments and artists will have a bad spell of it. The news from London is also bad; tallow has fallen three shillings, and the wool telegrams from Antwerp and Roubaix are not particularly good; one of our evening colleagues gave the grand news that wool was up in those centres. The good news has not been confirmed; it only requires a visit to the Central Produce market, where one can easily select from 12,270,564 kilos of all classes and qualities. The prices were if anything slacker; fine wools were sold at \$5.00 cross lincoln did not fetch more than \$10, and as to mezzelas, they were never treated with more indifference.

The sales were insignificant, barely reaching 300,000 kilos, the following is the resumen:—

CONSTITUTION.

Cross-Lincoln wool—4000 kilos at 9.50, 10000 do do 9.20, 10000 do do 9, 5000 do do 8.60, 12000 do do 8.90.
"Mezcla" wool—6000 kilos at 8.20, 6000 do do 8, 5000 do do 7.
Fine wool—12000 kilos at 8.80, 9000 do do 8.70, 4000 do do 8.30, 10000 do do 8, 4000 do do 7.85.
"Borruga" cross—5100 kilos at 8.50, 7000 do do 7.50, 4600 do do 7.
"Mezcla"—3000 kilos at 6.50, 3000 do do 6.20.
Fine—1500 kilos at 6.20.
Belly—3000 kilos at 3.85.
Sheepskins "consumo"—50 dozen at 0.72, 80 do do 0.64 and 0.68.
Do "descheros"—50 dozen at 0.52, 60 do do 0.44 and 0.48.
Do "pelados"—10 dozen do 0.35.
Do "corderitos"—30 dozen do 3.70.
Cow-hides "consumo"—60 dozen at 9.20, 300 do do 9.
Horse-hides—10 at 5.80.
"Becceros"—10 at 8, 150 do do 7.50, 10 at 7.
"Nonatos"—100 at 7.70, 10 at 7.
Horse hair—10 kilos at 13.50.

The interest for maize still exists, exporters are paying from 2.80 to 3.40 according to class, in the Darsena and Grand Dock up to 3.70 was paid, in the Once from 2.60 to 3.20. The sales in the two past days are calculated at 150,000 bags. Wheat was not in great demand, another parcel of the new crop arrived to-day, we did not hear if it was sold. In the Once the price is still at 7.50, although a weakness was noticed, 3,500 bags were unloaded, prices ought to rise next week as the arrivals of the new wheat are very limited. The flour markets are also very dull, the best qualities have fallen 5 cents the 10 kilos, the inferior classes are difficult to sell.

In the Darsena 2800 small bales of hay were sold at 37 dollars the 1000 kilos.

The following is the stock on hand in the Central Market.

Wheat.....	128,241 bags
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Maize.....	149,934 "
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Other cereals.....	4,600 "
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Flour.....	4,307 "
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Total.....	287,082 "
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According to Mr. Pedro Fages's review on the saladero killings and the export of jerked beef we find that during the past fortnight of December 11 steamers left for Brazil with 4,571,200 kilos of jerked beef for Cuba.

The killings in the saladeros were as follows:—

Province of Buenos Ayres.

	Head
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Zarate.....	1,700
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Ensenada.....	1,600
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B. Rocca y Cia.....	7,000
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J. B. Repetto é hijo.....	10,500
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Tuyu.....	11,000
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Dolores.....	3,000
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Rocca, Terrarosa y Cia.....	17,000
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La Plata.....	5,000
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	57,800
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Entre Rios

Gualeguay (E.R.E.).....	4,500
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Uruguay (B.O.).....	
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Fray Bentos.....	10,000
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Arroyo Negro.....	500
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Casa Blanca.....	12,000
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N Paysandu.....	15,000
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Guaviyu.....	7,000
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	44,500
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Comparison.

	1895	1894
Buenos Ayres.....	Head	Head
Entre Rios.....	57,300	48,900
Uruguay (B.O.).....	4,000	5,000
Montevideo.....	44,500	97,000
Rio Grande.....	83,100	109,200

Applied to extracts.....	199,400	200,100
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Applied to jerked beef.....	10,900	4,000
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	189,400	196,100
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The year 1896 did not open very brilliantly in the Rosario markets. Exporters operate very carefully; in fact, distrust is visible in all their transactions. The current prices for wheat are their usual quotations: \$6.45 and 6.60 are offered; for some lots 6.70 and 6.80 were spoken of. The general feeling in produce circles is that, owing to losses several contracts will remain unfilled, and that when the vessels arrive, exporters will have to pay fancy prices to complete their cargoes.

The whole amount sold in wheat did not pass 650 tons. The transactions in maize were not worthy of mention. The sudden fall in the demand is a matter of much surprise. The prices range from \$3.15 to 3.50. The news from the northern colonies is that the locusts are devouring the new maize, but the colonies in the centre and south are in splendid condition. Several contracts in linseed have had to be renewed, to the great disadvantage of the seller. The rumours that there were too many reapers are now flatly denied, as we hear that many colonists are on the broad of their backs waiting for their turn. A few exporters, very hard pushed to meet their engagements, paid \$11, the actual rates are 10.30 and 10.75, according to class and date of delivery.

There was an important transaction in the Montevideo wheat markets. Mr. E. Gineilli bought from 50 to 60,000 bags of the old crop, partly for Rio Janeiro, and the rest for his establishment here, the price paid was 2.10 the 100 kilos without bags. The s.s. Stella will load the bags for Rio. This sale has steadied the condition of the market. Maize is the same as we announced yesterday.

The wool markets are following the Buenos Ayres ones, the operations show a certain falling off, both in demand as well as in prices; 12,000 kilos was the total of the sales, the highest price paid was 2.25 for a parcel from Cerro Largo. In the "saladero" line nothing new was reported, the principal "saladeristas" are still busy making out the accounts.

Mercado Central de Frutos.

Arrivals—205 waggons with 769,170 head, 585 parcels sheepskins, 507 do cow hides, 13 do horse hides, 17 bags horse hair and 23 casks grease, tallow and oil.

Mercado Constitución.

Arrivals—97 waggons with 3450 bags wool, 1234 cow hides, 996 bundles sheepskins, 12 bags hair, 36 casks grease, 1 bundle hair, 600 bags cereals.

Once de Setiembre.

Arrivals—108 waggons with the following produce:

67 cow hides, 144 bags flour, 1095 bales hay.

Sales:—

Morocho Maize	exportation	at 2.80
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" "	" "	" 2.70
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" "	" "	" 2.20
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" "	" "	" 2.25
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" "	Riachuelo	" 1.90
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" "	consumo	" 2.40
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" "	" "	" 2.20
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" "	" "	" 3.20
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" "	" "	" 3.00
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" "	" "	" 2.80
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" "	" "	" 2.80
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" "	" "	" 2.20
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" "	" "	" 7.20
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" "	" "	" 4.20
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" "	" "	" 3.50
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" "	" "	" 30.00
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" "	" "	" 28.00
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" "	" "	" 23.00
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" "	" "	" 23.00
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" "	" "	" 23.00
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" "	" "	" 23.00
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" "	" "	" 23.00
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Slaughter:—	
Steers, cows and calves.....	1616
Spoiled carcasses.....	5
	1621

Sales:—	
Steers fat.....	from 45.00 to 50.00
" " meat.....	37.00 " 42.00
" " good.....	30.00 " 35.00
Cows fat.....	35.00 " 40.00
" " meat.....	29.00 " 32.00
" " good.....	22.00 " 26.00
Calves large.....	11.00 " 14.00
" small.....	6.00 " 9.00

BIRTHS.

At the Estancia Nahuel Ruca, partido Mar Chiquita, on the 28th December, the wife of Federico P. Pettigrew of a son. 1902 31 ji

On Jan. 1st, at Quilmes, the wife of F. B. Wallace Sinclair, of a daughter.

On January 2nd, 1895, the wife of Henry Simmons, of a son.

On the 31st ult., at Belville, Cordoba, the wife of William R. Bothamley, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On December 31st, 1895, at Rosario de Santa Fé, by the Juez de Paz, and afterwards at St. Bartholomew's Church, by the Rev. Archdeacon Schimidt, Harley Payne Storey, La Prueba, Traill, F. O. R., to Agnes Bryce Macintosh, daughter of the late Thomas Macintosh, Glasgow.

On the 1st January 1896, at Cordoba, Argentine Republic, by the Rev. Archdeacon Schimidt, Louis St. George Taylor, fourth son of Colonel Thomas Taylor, late Bengal N. L. of Dulwich Common, London, to Jane Harriet, only daughter of E. S. Gillman, granddaughter of the late Herbert Gillman, Woodbrook, Dunmanway, County Cork, and of the late D. G. Douglas L.L.D. Cork.

DEATHS.

John George Russell, aged 69 years. On January 2nd, George Mayhew, son of John J. and Ann Mayhew, of Over Hall, Joine, England, aged 72.

English papers please copy.

On Jan. 4th, at the British Hospital, Charles Pluck, aged 40 years.

Funeral will leave the above address at 8 a.m. on Sunday January 5th.

On December 25th, at Mercedes, Cora Ruth, infant child of Gerald Dillon, aged 7 months.

Arrivals.

The following passengers have arrived from Europe by P.S. Orellana:—

Mr. Carl Huttman, J. Addison Smith, Mrs. Goode servant and infant, Mr. W. S. Goode, Mr. R. J. Fowler, Cecil Hill, A. E. Lythbody, Francis Keene, Mlle. Tzoum, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and family, Mrs. Chase, nurse and infant, Mrs. Purves, Mrs. Jose Agostin Aguirre, Mrs. Andrea Cordero and child, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Cordero, Mr. M. Calaclo, Mr. J. A. Regis, José R. Cortes, Mr. Valentin Marcolta, Mr. Graham Cox, Mrs. Cooper and 2 daughters, Mr. R. Borries, Mme. J. B. de Cortes and family, Mr. F. Lacassagne, Mr. D. French Davis, Mr. C. A. Gibber, wife, 2 children and nurse, and 250 third class passengers.

Departures.

The following passengers left to-day for Europe P. S. "Iberia":—Enrique Perez, A. David Thomas, Miss Noraldah, Mr. and Mrs. Ewen and family, Mr. A. S. Marson, Mr. Carl Riemburg, Mr. Chas. J. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Lunañaga, Mr. J. P. Sweetman, Mr. Natale Loza, Mr. T. E. Kenworthy and about 30 3rd class.

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EL LUNES 6 de Enero a las 2 p.m. remataré por orden del Señor Consul General de Suiza y Noruega y por cuenta del capitán Sr. J. J. Iversen, los siguientes artículos salvados y correspondientes a la Noruega "India", a saber: velas, cables, botas, instrumentos varios, droguerías, pinturas, lanas y otros artículos, todo se encuentra en la Barraca Peña de Furtado y Cia. (Barraca Peña) en donde serán vendidos al mejor postor y al contado. Podrán verse los artículos el mismo día desde las 10 a.m. Se exigirá señal. Por datos calle Balcarce 170.

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